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HOME NEWS

More EEC help for jobless needed urgently, unions say

By Paul Routledge

Labour Editor

The TUC believes that as a matter of urgency the European Social Fund should be enlarged to improve the plight of the unemployed, particularly the young and the long-term jobless.

In written evidence, published today, to the Lords Select Committee investigating the workings of the fund, the unions argue that the social problems posed by unemployment and industrial adaptation require a considerably greater priority in the EEC budget.

"The TUC is extremely concerned that at a time when the Government should be providing more resources to help the unemployed, they are in fact cutting back considerably on the nation's training effort and pursuing economic policies that are directly responsible for increasing the number of people out of work."

Greater assistance to the United Kingdom from the fund to help the unemployed and to assist with retraining workers affected by industrial and social change should be matched by an increase in the Government's spending in this field.

Britain had, so far, done relatively well out of the fund compared with other member states. In 1979, the United Kingdom received £130m, or 26 per cent of its total allocations. Since 1973, the allocation has averaged 23 per cent.

Training schemes for young people were the largest single category receiving such EEC support, with £66m being directed to a wide variety of projects for first-time job seekers under the age of 25.

But while the fund had been quadrupled over the past eight years, that increase had not

kept pace with the growth in eligible schemes submitted by member states. Last year, for instance, the fund was oversubscribed by 100 per cent. "It is deplorable that the fund should represent less than 5 per cent of the total EEC budget."

The number of long-term jobless had risen by nearly four times over the past decade, and was likely to exceed 500,000 in the United Kingdom by the end of next year. The unions suggest a special new category entitled to assistance under EEC rules.

With an expanded budget, the fund could play a significant role in helping member states to extend vocational preparation among young workers, particularly those in jobs below craft level that may be eliminated by new technology.

As the pace of technological change gathers momentum during the 1980s, there should be a substantial number of workers who would be vying for jobs in new areas of employment.

The allocation for aid in cases where new technology or production techniques endangered the level of employment was actually undersubscribed last year. "There can be no doubt that in the emerging high technology industries, workers' job security will be vitally dependent on their being adequate opportunities available for retraining."

Mrs Thatcher stands by hard economic line

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has given another firm assurance that the Government intends to stick by its tough economic policies.

In an interview with American journalists published yesterday, she said measures aimed at weeding out inefficient industries and supporting growth industries were, despite growing unemployment, the only sound way to conduct an economy in the long run.

"The problem is to conduct it for long enough for the people to see that you mean what you say and mean to make it work," she said.

Asked whether she thought workers in the public sector would accept wage increases below the inflation rate, the Prime Minister recalled the "winter of discontent" under the Labour Government.

"That winter was a rather shattering experience for very many people, particularly the said, because the whole of public opinion was massively against them and I think they will think twice before they go through it again."

She thought that was particularly true in that part of the public sector dealing with social services.

"We do have to get it across to them that we are providing to the non-marketing public sector has to be earned by the marketing sector, whether it is public or private," she said.

Heffer attack on moves to stop changes in party

By Our Political Staff

Right wingers in the Labour Party and, by implication, Mr James Callaghan and some members of the Shadow Cabinet, were attacked by Mr Eric Heffer, MP, for Liverpool, Walton, and a leading left-winger on the party executive, at a national conference of left-wing Tribune groups in London on Saturday.

He accused them of back-stagging moves to turn the Labour Party into a centrist party to defeat moves to set up an electoral college of Labour MPs, trade unions, constituency parties and affiliated organizations to decide on a new term of election.

Those plans, and the proposal for mandatory re-election of Labour MPs, are under attack from several trade unions, and have been consistently rejected by the parliamentary party.

In a written paper Mr Heffer admitted that the left had suffered one or two setbacks and nothing less than the future of the party was at stake.

"The left is by no means in full-scale retreat, but neither is it, despite Labour's special conference on May 3, advancing quite as firmly as it was." That he blamed on "a great deal of back-stagging manoeuvring" between some right-wing trade union leaders and certain leaders of the parliamentary party.

Mr Heffer is a co-chairman of the commission working on constitutional reforms to put before the party conference in October. Those include electoral college.

Mr Heffer said it was clear that the right wing was looking to the commission to come up with proposals that would assist in making the Labour Party the centre party.

Eric Heffer column, page 14

BSC chief to renew plans for cutbacks

By Peter Hill

Industrial Editor

Mr Ian MacGregor, the British Steel Corporation's controversial new chairman, will this week initiate a review of the bankrupt corporation's restructuring programme.

Mr MacGregor, who succeeds Sir Charles Villiers tomorrow, is under intense pressure to provide the Government with an up-to-date and realistic assessment of BSC's prospects as soon as possible in the wake of last week's disclosures that the state steel undertaking is set to overspend its £450m external financing limit by £400m.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, has called on Mr MacGregor to use every financial means to bring the corporation's cash requirement as close as possible to the £450m it has been allocated for the present financial year. Although no time limit for the review has been set, Mr MacGregor will clearly be keen to conclude it as soon as possible.

The cash crisis, a rising from the drop in demand from the main steel-using industries and compounded by inflation and the struggle of sterling, has raised the spectre of further closures and redundancies beyond the 52,000 job losses announced by BSC last year.

Demand for steel in the United Kingdom this year is likely to be only marginally more than last year's, and the price of steel is expected to fall 7 to 8 per cent from last year's level. Imports, to which many customers turned during the steel strike in the first three months of this year, are still running at high levels, and the BSC is finding it difficult to claw back the share of the home market it has lost.

Mr MacGregor has visited many BSC plants since his appointment was announced and he has commissioned independent studies into several areas of the corporation's activities.

Reports that the new chairman was poised to cancel the BSC's plan for the giant steel-works at Llanwern and Port Talbot in South Wales by closing one of the two plants were described by the BSC last night as pure speculation.

It was emphasized that Mr MacGregor had taken no decision on further cutbacks, closures and redundancies, although his visits will have provided him with much of the information on which to base his review.

Plans in motion for the disposal of some of BSC's substantial assets are expected to yield about £150m in the present financial year, and the scope for increasing disposals will clearly be among priorities for consideration.

The Government has made it clear that its willingness to commit further funds to the BSC will be influenced by the speed and success with which corrective action is implemented and on the outcome of the review. An assessment of market prospects, especially among traditional large steel consumers like the motor industry and engineering will be critical to the review, that Mr MacGregor will put to the Government later this year.

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More than education is offered to fee payers, opposition report says

Labour concerned at private schools' power

By Diane Geddes

Education Correspondent

Private schools are still the principal means of transferring economic status, social position and influence from generation to generation, the Labour Party working group on independent schools says in its 48-page report which will go before the party's home policy committee next week.

Attendance at a private school means something far more than an education, it says. "In Britain, it is the basic requirement for membership of the hierarchy which will dominate so many positions of power and influence."

"Private school fees are an admission charge for a ruling elite whose wealth gives them power and whose power gives them wealth."

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which are dominated by public schools.

For example, that former public school pupils account for 63 per cent of Conservative Cabinet ministers and 60 per cent of Conservative MPs; and in 1977, for 72 per cent of directors of prominent firms, 80 per cent of judges and 75 per cent of Church of England bishops; and in 1975, for 68 per cent of top civil servants.

Most of those people were at school well over 30 years ago and it was not known how the present independent school generation would fare.

Private schools are in particular the main public schools claim to instil in their pupils a sense of leadership prerogative, of self-assuredness, and of superiority in order to run the country for those lesser mortals who have not had the benefit of a private education. The characteristic arrogance of such a system has no place in a democratic country in the twentieth century.

The way that educational apartheid in childhood turns into social and economic segregation in adulthood is at its most dangerous in the boardroom, and has unquestionably

contributed to Britain's industrial relations malaise and poor economic performance."

The working party compares the superior facilities of many public schools with those of maintained schools: expansive playing fields, well-stocked libraries, and well-equipped laboratories.

"Our objection to all of this is not that some are enjoying these resources, but that the educational resources as a whole are unfairly distributed. Some children have less and some have more, and those who need most (those with low attainment, the handicapped, the disadvantaged) receive the least resources."

Private schools damaged education in maintained schools by undermining their confidence and morale; promoting the snobbish view that a bought education was better than one that was free; creaming off bright middle-class children; setting the class values, success in public examinations and university entrance as the standard by which all schools should be judged; and depriving the maintained sector of millions of pounds of public funds.

The report estimates that in 1977-78, private schools in Britain received more than £120m in public subsidies through such things as tax and rate relief, boarding allowances for military and airforce personnel, and local authority payments for private school fees for bright (non-handicapped) pupils.

The total bill would amount to much more if all the hidden subsidies were included, it says.

It admits, however, that the saving to the state of having about 500,000 pupils educated outside the maintained sector far outweighed the cost of the public subsidies. "Outright nationalisation of independent schools, therefore, would be costly, even if it meant the abolition of all private education."

Instead, it sets out a series of policy options for consideration, which it believes would achieve the same end, including changing independent schools for the public cost of training their teachers; withdrawing their charity status; changing VAT on their fees and charging all state pupils full home-student fees at universities.

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Moderates elected to control of RSPCA

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

Moderates have gained control of the governing council of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, after a year in which members have been bitterly divided by militant policy decisions.

Moves to disband the police were adopted at the first meeting of the new council on Saturday. The moderates, led by Mrs Janet Fookes, Conservative MP for Plymouth, Drake, and chairman of the society, strengthened their hand by co-opting three new members.

They are Mr Philip Whitt, North; Mr Alan Jacobson, a former deputy treasurer of the society, who lost his seat on the council in this year's election; and Mr Henry James, former press secretary to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister.

The new council cancelled a £50,000 inquiry into the structure of the society which had been commissioned in the spring. It was seen by moderates as a device to fend off reforms which would make it harder for militants to dominate the society.

The council postponed without a decision, choosing a method for ridding the society of factory farmers. Members decided at the annual meeting 10 days ago that members should be denied to those involved in farming practices considered objectionable.

The council also voted to ballot members about ways of allocating council funds. Branch members meeting in protest at what they saw as inadequate representation.

There was an inconclusive debate on Saturday about overhauling the old council's refusal to allow society staff to join the Government's Farm Animal Welfare Council. Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, indicated yesterday that it might be possible for Mr Julian Hopwood, executive director of the society, and Mr Philip Brown, the society's chief veterinary surgeon, to join the council, even though they had been forbidden to do so last year.

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JUTOCAR Autotest 29.12.79. Photograph taken at Motor Industry Research Association proving ground. **MOTOR braking from 70 m.p.h. test week ending 15th December 1979. FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES FOR JAGUAR XJ6 4.2 MANUAL: CONSTANT 56 MPH: 35.5 (19.9L/100KM), CONSTANT 75 MPH: 24.6 (13.5L/100KM), URBAN CYCLE: 13.3 (7.2L/100KM). AUTOMATIC WITH 3.07 AXLE RATIO: CONSTANT 56 MPH: 28.2 (10.0L/100KM), CONSTANT 75 MPH: 23.7 (12.9L/100KM), URBAN CYCLE: 14.5 (8.5L/100KM).

Triple killing in Basque town by gang

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OVERSEAS

Israeli Foreign Minister accuses Egyptian officials and press of anti-semitic remarks

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, June 29

On the eve of the tripartite talks in Washington aimed at reviving the deadlocked negotiations on Palestinian autonomy, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, has publicly accused members of the Egyptian Government and Cairo's semi-official press of making anti-semitic remarks.

At the same time Dr. Joseph Burg, Israel's chief negotiator, made plain before his departure that Israel had no intention of compromising on the key issue of the status of Jerusalem. "In our opinion, Jerusalem is one city, Jerusalem is indivisible," he told an airport press conference.

Although Mr. Shamir is known as one of the most hawkish ministers in the Israeli Cabinet, the timing of his attack came as a surprise to many observers. It followed weeks of verbal sniping between Egyptian and Israeli ministers over a number of sensitive issues, including the future of the 100-plus Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

Speaking last night to a Jewish fund raising dinner in the resort town of Caesarea, Mr. Shamir said: "In recent weeks it has been difficult to tolerate

attacks on the Israeli Government by the Egyptian press and by official spokesmen which have sometimes been tinged with anti-semitism."

Senior Foreign Ministry officials here were unable to specify which attacks the minister was referring to. But Egyptian leaders have criticised Israel recently on a number of points, including its controversial plan to switch the Prime Minister's office to annexed East Jerusalem and its refusal to block legislation which would change the status of Jerusalem.

Most recently, Egypt has been annoyed by Israel's new security plan which envisages the retention of a large and closely linked military and settlement presence in the autonomous area; a force which would be completely outside the control of the projected autonomy council. Details of the plan were given in The Times yesterday.

In his speech Mr. Shamir protested that Israel was coming under fire for being absolutely faithful to the Camp David agreement. He said that the idea of autonomy had been accepted, but it did not mean either independence or the creation of a Palestinian state which would be "a fatal danger to Israel".

The tenor of his remarks has increased international pessimism about the autonomy talks.

ever reaching a successful conclusion, even if a decision can be reached this week in Washington to bring Egypt back to the negotiating table.

Before leaving Israel Dr. Burg made clear today that he will not be in a position to enter into substantial negotiations with Egypt or America. In his own words, the Washington meetings, which are scheduled to open on Tuesday, will be "talks about talks, like threading a needle that has long been out of use."

Meanwhile, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman has reaffirmed that the Government will not cooperate with any European mission to the Middle East based on the principles of the declaration issued at the recent EEC summit meeting in Venice.

Verdict of hope: It is hard to find anyone in Washington who is optimistic about the outcome of the talks here for those who assert that the very fact that these "talks about talks" are happening means that there must be a vestige of hope (Michael Leppman writes from New York).

"We're coming down to the tough issues now," a State Department official said. "We knew we had to get here at some stage and nobody said it was going to be easy."

Angry Iran president's blunt reply to ayatollah

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, June 29

President Bani-Sadr of Iran today urged Ayatollah Khomeini, the revolutionary leader, to give him the power to seek to run the country.

The result of the present situation, continuing, the President declared, in perhaps his most outspoken interview since taking office in January, would be "the overthrow of the regime and the coming to power of another regime like the last one."

In the interview, with the official Pars news agency, he indicated that he had exchanged frank opinions on the issue of governance with the Ayatollah in a meeting this morning.

Stung by the Ayatollah's criticism of him on Friday for allowing ministers to continue the "satanic" ways of the former regime, Mr. Bani-Sadr complained that while the Ayatollah had held him responsible, he had not been given the powers to control them.

"It can no longer be the case that the means should be in others' hands and I should bear the responsibility," he said. "If I am to do something, the means of doing it should also be at my disposal. I put that to (the Ayatollah) today."

The President said he refused to accept responsibility for the present ministers, since they were left-overs of the Bazargan Government that collapsed last November. "None of them were appointed by me... I will not accept responsibility for them."

Coupled with his disclosure in a speech yesterday that he had "left" his written resignation to the Ayatollah for acceptance whenever the Iranian leader deemed fit, Mr. Bani-Sadr appeared to be bringing to a head his crusade for wide-ranging powers to solve the country's problems.

Referring to his battle to control inflation and unemployment in the wake of the hostage crisis and economic sanctions, he said today: "What we are doing is a miracle and no one but us can handle this challenge."

He also complained about the notion of ministerial purges as the simple expulsion of undesirable staff. Rather, he said, it meant changing systems and persuading the staff to work with them. "This matter should be made humanitarian."

Mr. Bani-Sadr also deplored the tendency in Iran to "constantly criticise" for no reason. Hostage trial: Mr. Michael Moeller, one of the American Embassy hostages who is accused of seducing an Iranian woman, will be put on trial even if the Iranian Parliament decides to release the hostages, a Justice Ministry investigator said today. The woman was changed by her brother last March.



Wild West image: Mr Ronald Reagan, the Republican presidential candidate, prepares for a ride on his ranch in Santa Barbara, California.

RAF airlift puts paid to island rebel plans

From Denis Reinhardt
Port Vila, Monday morning

On the eve of a high level, Anglo-French mission's arrival in the New Hebrides, British forces have been used for the first time to help control rebel activity.

Late yesterday, an RAF Hercules aircraft, one of two stationed here since British marines arrived a fortnight ago, carried out an airlift of 23 British and French-trained New Hebrides riot police to Norup on the northern island of Malekula.

The British and French resident commissioners, meeting at the behest of Father Lini, Chief Minister, agreed that secessionists, inspired by Mr Jimmy Stevens, the rebel leader on Espiritu Santo, would attempt an overnight "take-over" of the District Commissioner's office.

This was to be followed by the raising of the flag of the Ntaka Aua provisional government, a sister movement of Mr Stevens' Vemurana Federation.

However the rebels, meeting at the hamlet of Wala, five miles from Norup, were caught unaware by the mission. The Hercules landed before any attempt could be made to block the airstrip.

Mr Andrew Smart, the British resident, who went on the mission to evaluate the situation at Norup, said on returning that he had urged Mr Arnie Malera, an opposition MP, to put the rebels' demands for a show of force. A demonstration planned for tomorrow has now been cancelled.

About a third of the island's 15,000 inhabitants are in areas

which he rebels planned to take over.

Wing Commander Henry Hall, the RAF officer in charge in the New Hebrides, said on the afternoon of the airlift that the aircraft, piloted by Flight Lieutenant Christopher of Calne, Wiltshire. He later described the flight as "a bread and butter work."

Mr Sechy Reganvannu, the New Hebrides Lands Minister, also went to the island to try to negotiate with the secessionists. Also the entire complement of riot police is now on duty either at Tame Island in the south or at Norup.

Meanwhile, on the island of Oba, a supporter of Mr Stevens yesterday tried to stop an aircraft carrying a joint British and French fact-finding mission from landing by rolling a drum on to the airstrip at the village of Wala.

The New Hebrides Government has described Mr Stevens' attempts to set up satellite regimes as a stunt to "incite with today's arrival of Mr Jean Arboud, personal envoy of the French Territories Minister, and Mr Alan Donald, Under-Secretary for Pacific Affairs at the Foreign Office."

Father Lini reiterated yesterday that his Government will not agree to any change in the date of independence from July 1980. The secessionists' allegations which may be demanded by the joint mission. "Such proposals are not practical and not sensible," he said. "We will not shift from our stand."

Asked whether he would agree to government of national unity by admitting opposition Francophones to his ministry, in order to avert crisis, Father Lini replied: "When you try to make political concessions, it really destroys them and the future of our country."

Sanjay Gandhi's ashes scattered in rivers

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, June 29

In accordance with religious ritual, the ashes of Sanjay Gandhi were distributed to more than 20 places in India this weekend and strewn in sacred rivers, the sea and in sacred lakes. Upro holding the ashes went by road, rail and air to the final ceremonies, where they were watched by hundreds of thousands of people, many of them supporters of the Indira Congress Party, and of the Youth Congress. In some places the rites were organized by the party itself. Everywhere the ashes were dispersed to cries of "Long live Sanjay Gandhi!"

Tributes to Mr Gandhi continue to flow. Newspapers have been printing display advertisements expressing grief, and the Sunday papers today carried full page advertisements placed by an industrial concern under the heading "Darkness at Noon".

Meanwhile there are moves to perpetuate the memory of Mr Gandhi. A national park and a sports centre are to be named after him, and there is talk of putting his name to roads, a medical school, a power station, a foundation and a scholarship.

The anguish of many Indians is plain to see. And given that the Gandhi mystique is a powerful element in Indian politics, it is not surprising that people are casting around for someone to fill the gap. Mr Gandhi's close followers feel the loss acutely. The group he created in Parliament, the men and women he put into office elsewhere and his youthful adherents, are now a body without a head.

Inevitably, some people are flying kites, by urging Mr Rajiv Gandhi, Sanjay's elder brother, to enter politics and somehow take up the reins. Some Youth Congress members, for example, have appealed to Mrs Gandhi to persuade Rajiv to go into politics and have signed their petition in blood.

Mr Gandhi could doubtless have his brother's parliamentary seat if he wanted. But the question of a political future for him is at the moment a

matter of speculation and wishful thinking.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, aged 37, is a serious, responsible and disciplined man, an airline pilot of some modernity and considerable integrity. He has never played an active part in politics, nor has he shown any interest. He has devoted himself to his career and his family.

It is possible that Mrs Gandhi might like a trusted figure at her side to be her front-office manager, her fitter, relieving her of burdens in the way that Sanjay did. She might feel happy that her person were the face of the nation. And it might be that Rajiv could enter politics out of a sense of loyalty and duty.

But Mrs Gandhi is not one to submit to pressure. She recently resisted a strong move to have Sanjay put into the top political job in the politically important state of Uttar Pradesh.

There is, meanwhile, a call for Sanjay's widow, Maneka, to enter politics.

Such talk irritates some of Mrs Gandhi's Cabinet members. One of her ministers spoke in annoyance this week of such speculation. "Our party does not function like that," he said. "Voices are created and voices are filled."

The anti-Gandhi Lok Dal Party, the vehicle of Mr Charan Singh, who is protesting about what it describes as attempts of the Government to foster a Sanjay legend. Expressing sympathy to Mrs Gandhi, the party nevertheless complains that the republic form is being transformed into a virtual monarchy.

Mother's tears: Mrs Indira Gandhi wept publicly today for the first time since the death of her son, as she thanked the Indian people for their sympathy.

"People come and go but the nation continues to live," she said after prayers for Sanjay in the garden of her official residence. She sobbed as she recalled that he had been a source of strength to her during her 33 months in opposition before she returned to power last January.—Reuters.

Arab shot in search for agent's killer

From Our Own Correspondent
Jerusalem, June 29

Israeli security forces have shot and killed a young Arab who, they claim, was responsible for the murder last week of Moshe Golan, a senior undercover agent working for the Shin Bet, Israel's shadowy equivalent of Britain's MI5.

Golan was the first Israeli agent to be assassinated inside Israel for many years. Responsibility for his murder has been claimed by a Palestinian splinter group in Beirut.

Nothing was allowed to be published about the circumstances of the killing, but he was buried with full military honours at a funeral attended by senior Government ministers.

The shooting of the Arab suspect took place last night at the sprawling Balata Palestinian refugee camp on the outskirts of Nablus. According to an Israeli Army spokesman, Basam, Muhammad Habbash, aged 21, was killed in an exchange of fire after he shot at troops attempting to arrest him.

The whole affair has been shrouded in mystery. The military censor has not even permitted the press to publish the location of Golan's murder, beyond stating that it was within Israel's pre-1967 borders and not in the occupied territories.

Families flee as krypton gas is vented from reactor

From Michael Leppman
New York, June 29

The scared emotions of people living near the Three Mile Island nuclear power station in Pennsylvania went through another mauling yesterday. The hotly debated release into the atmosphere of poisonous krypton gas, trapped in the damaged reactor building, was halted after four minutes because of what seemed to be equipment failure.

The power station has been closed since a terrifying accident four months ago. Yesterday's gas-release had been planned as the first step in the long process of cleaning out the poisonous debris and possibly reopening the plant.

It caused thousands to leave the area temporarily. Hundreds of families, especially those with young children had already fled last week when the plan to vent the krypton was unsuccessfully challenged in court.

At 8 a.m. yesterday, the venting began but after only four minutes it was stopped when an instrument seemed to indicate an unacceptably high level of particulates in the gas containing harmful gamma rays. A radiation alarm was sounded.

Officials explained that the instrument had been unable to distinguish the krypton, which

emits fairly harmless beta rays, from the more harmful particulates it reported it had detected.

In so highly charged an atmosphere, with the eyes of scores of reporters on them, officials had no alternative but to investigate fully and delay the venting, which is due to continue for a month.

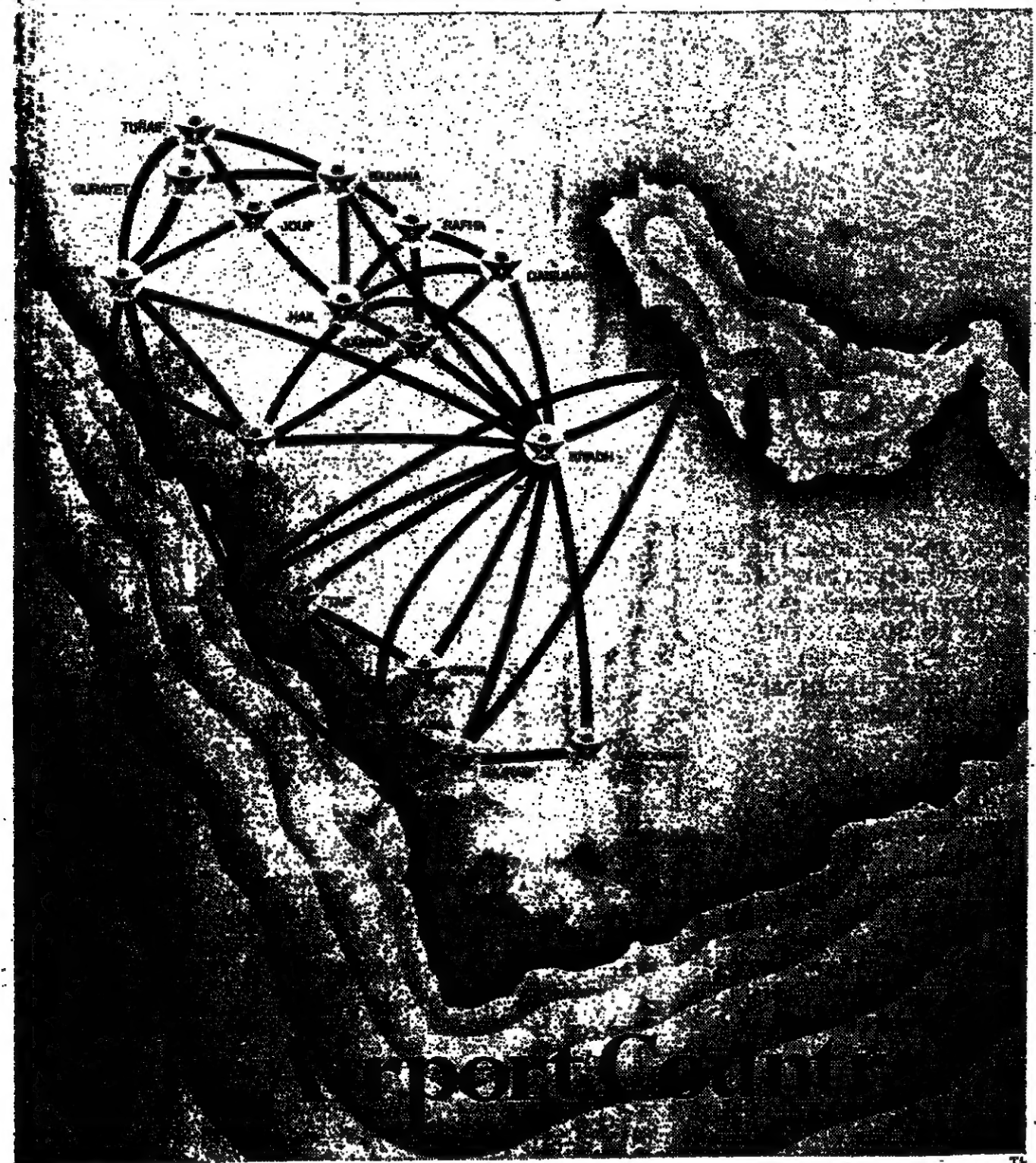
Mr Harold Denton, director of nuclear reactor regulation for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) was philosophical about this new delay.

"I told my family coming up here yesterday that, based on experience, there was only a 50-50 chance that this star-crossed plan would work," he said. "I was right."

He said the procedure which the authority had used was inadequate and the commission would want to examine it again before a resumption was approved.

"I am concerned, along with the people here, that there is always a last-minute snag," he said. "There is a loss of public confidence when you forecast an event and then don't do it."

A few weeks ago two employees of the power company made a public broadcast attempt to enter the damaged reactor area wearing elaborate protective clothing. They were foiled when they could not open the jammed door.



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South African blacks searching for a leader

Continued from page 1

stance of Mr Robert Mugabe whose election victory in Zimbabwe has once again raised hopes that the advent of black rule may not be too far away.

The only person who would appear to command nationwide support is Mr Nelson Mandela, leader of the banned African National Congress (ANC), and he is serving a life sentence on Robben Island. Bishop Tutu has forecast that Mr Mandela will be Prime Minister of South Africa within five to ten years.

Although such a forecast would seem to be hopelessly optimistic, it does reflect a growing desire among blacks for a leader to emerge behind whom they can unite.

This is also reflected in the recent campaign for the release of Mr Mandela, which attracted a far wider range of previous campaigns. The campaign was inspired not only by Mr Mugabe's success, but also, undoubtedly, by the growth in stature of the ANC following a series of guerrilla incidents culminating in this month's attack on the Sasol fuel plants.

With the virtual extinction of the Black Consciousness movement, there is increasing evidence that the ANC is becoming the main channel for radical black political expression. However, the fact that the organization is banned has meant that it has not been able to make much political capital within the country from such attacks.

For many blacks it is still a rather shadowy foreign-based organization dedicated to overthrowing the present regime by force. What is significant,

though, is that many former Black Consciousness leaders are starting to "abandon their notions of 'black exclusiveness' and are instead welcoming whites who support their objectives—a course that has always been supported by the non-racial ANC.

If the blacks are leaderless and divided about the strategy to achieve their "liberation", there is considerable unanimity about what they feel the Government should do if a black-white confrontation, which so many people are predicting, is to be avoided.

Chief Buthelesi on one side and Bishop Tutu on the other are united in their demands to abolish pass laws, stop population removals, declare a common citizenship for all South Africans, abolition of all forms of racial discrimination and convene a national convention of all recognized leaders (including those in prison) to draw up a new constitution for the country.

Most blacks also agree that despite the much vaunted claim by Dr P. W. Botha, the Minister of Cooperation and Development, that "Apartheid is dying if not dead," there have been few improvements in their daily lives during the past four years. Thus, some of the old apartheid barriers are coming down in sport, in hotels and restaurants, and in some areas of economic life. Many urban blacks are earning considerably more than they used to.

But only a handful of blacks may take part in mixed sport

or go to a smart restaurant. For the great majority the status quo remains unchanged.

The number of arrests for pass offences continues at over a quarter of a million a year and the resentment of blacks at impoverished "homelands" is going ahead unabated. More than 2.1 million people have already been moved during the past 15 years, 1.7 million still have to be uprooted. The black man is a third-class citizen.

In fact current moves by the Government to modify apartheid by implementing some of the recommendations made by the Riekert and Wiehahn Commissions into influx control and labour legislation, will have the effect of turning blacks into third and fourth class "non-citizens". What the Government is trying to do is divide blacks into "haves" and "have-nots" — the 4.5 million urban blacks living in Soweto and other townships, whose labour is required to keep the South African economy going — and the "have nots" — some 5.5 million rural blacks who will be forced to live in the overcrowded, impoverished "homelands". More than half South Africa's total population is to be squeezed into less than 14 per cent of its land area.

The dream of verities (more moderate) Afrikaner nationalists such as Mr F. W. de Klerk, the Prime Minister, is a "stable, prosperous, well-educated black middle class which could act as a buffer between whites and militant black nationalists. Such bourgeois blacks might — according to per-

lige thinking — eventually be given limited political rights along with the Coloureds and Indians.

They would then have as great an interest as the whites in supporting the modified form of apartheid — or so the theory goes.

However, this strategy has several flaws. First, it is doubtful whether urban blacks will be bought off in this way because, although they will be better off than their impoverished rural counterparts, they will be inferior to whites. They are instead likely to seek more effective channels through which to express themselves such as the trade unions, which are becoming increasingly militant and which have been emboldened by the recent series of strikes and work boycotts.

Second, by herding "unproductive" blacks off to rural areas where there is no employment, no food and no hope, the Government will be producing the pre-conditions for social unrest and guerrilla incursions. The war in Zimbabwe was won in the countryside and not in the towns, and it is likely that in South Africa guerrillas will operate through these reseeded areas, some of which are not far from cities like Pretoria, Durban and Port Elizabeth.

A glance at a map of the "homelands" shows that they could constitute conduits for "front line" states and the industrial heartland of South Africa.

هكذا من الأمل

OVERSEAS

Muskie promises of support for hailand reassure Asean but rect US involvement ruled out

David Watts
Lumpur, June 29
Edmund Muskie, the
d States Secretary of State,
home today leaving behind
an ally explosive situation
Thailand-Kampuchean border
with Western-oriented
nations reassured that
ingron now has a first-
appreciation of the situa-
tion.

Secretary of State
of the countries of the
tion of South-east Asian
s (Asean). Thailand,
sia, Singapore, the Philip-
and Indonesia, that the
l States considered that
expansionism linked the
in of Kampuchea with
of Afghanistan. He gave
fulsome promises of
for the independence
critical integrity of
id, together with new
supplies, while making it
lear that America had an
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d.

opped others would make
tribution to Thailand's
t, without saying pre-
who and how, and for the
the is sufficient for the
Yet it was also clear that
emains a basic difference
phases in the United
approach to the Thai-
mpuchean problems.

The Asean foreign ministers,
throughout the last four days
of meetings, have been careful
to refer to the Afghan invasion
as being on a par with their own
problems but they seemed
to have been reassured that
Muskie's efforts to
to reassure them and all will
seek a political solution over
Kampuchea.

The Americans apparently
shared the view of the Asean
countries that the Vietnamese
incursion into Thailand was a
one-off operation but Mr
Muskie felt that refugees dis-
persed and cut off by the
Vietnamese army could soon
be in a disastrous position,
unable to get sufficient food.
Reports from the Thai-Kam-
puchean border today said that
been cut off from supplies of
international aid behind the
Vietnamese lines. The total
border refugee population is
about 160,000.

The International Red Cross
and other relief agencies have
continued throughout the day
trying to trace as many of the
refugees as possible to get
them medical supplies and food to
them. It was in one of these
operations that Mr Robert
Ashie, a British working for the
Red Cross, was captured by the
Vietnamese on Thursday. He
was released today.
The border was quiet today,

perhaps as a result of American
diplomatic pressure through
the Soviet Union but Mr
Muskie was careful to point
out in briefing correspondents
that he had no reason to believe
that the Soviet Union either
knew about the incursion
before it happened or approved
of it.

What is not yet clear is to
what extent the Vietnamese
intend to seal off the border.
At present the Vietnamese
Army has some 11,000 troops in
the area around the northern
town of Aranyaprathet. The
size of this force clearly con-
cerns the Thais, though it is,
at present, poised to attack Kam-
puchean guerrilla bases rather
than the Thai Army.

Though a primary cause for
the Vietnamese attack last week
was undoubtedly the repatri-
ation of Kampuchean refugees,
at least as important a factor was
the recent success of the Khmer
Rouge in guerrilla attacks in the
Kampuchean countryside and in
Phnom Penh. These incidents
have shaken the Vietnamese
command.

Who actually was responsible
for provoking the worst fighting
between Thailand and Vietnam
in modern times is hard to say.
What is clear, however, is that
the Thais and Asean have been
the political winners.

Many believe that full reconciliation can only come after truth about excesses is told Argentinians debate how they can live with each other

From Arrigo Levi
Buenos Aires
The horrors of terrorism and
of the anti-terrorist repression
by the military are seldom dis-
cussed publicly in Argenti-
na, but they remain a decisive
factor for the future of this
country.

Argentine military leaders
claim that one cannot under-
stand or judge the "excesses"
of anti-terrorism if one forgets
that Argentina was in a state
of civil war; the survival itself
of civilised society was at stake,
as a result of the barbarous
deeds of the terrorists.

Many Argentinians are prob-
ably ready to accept this view,
and to forget and forgive any-
thing that was done to obtain
the terrorism. But many others,
and not just the relatives of
the Desaparecidos (disappeared
ones) believe that the truth
must be revealed before Argenti-
na is started on the path to
a normal, democratic life —
otherwise the seeds of hate
and violence will remain and
produce new horrors.

While the press is necessarily
mostly silent about this
problem (one exception is the
English-language daily, the
Buenos Aires Herald, which
continues to show remarkable
courage in the true feelings of
many Argentinians occasionally
come to the surface. I shall
quote a few sentences from a
dramatic article by a journalist,
Manfred Schoenfeld, recently
published in that great old
paper La Prensa under the
title: "The disappeared. The
voice of conscience continues
speaking, even if the curtain
has fallen." The authorities
believe that they have suc-
ceeded in uprooting the bad
plant of terrorist guerrillas,
and so far the facts seem to
bear them out. They therefore
believe that some inevitable
excesses, which were com-
mitted during the repression,
are justified, as a price which
had to be paid in order to
uproot those who wanted to
uproot the country itself.

But the truth is that our
collective feeling, the sensibility
of our common national
identity, was not prepared to
accept the pure and simple
liquidation, without any explana-
tions or the possibility of an
appeal, of several thousand
people.

What would like to help
the Government to open a path to
a reconciliation of the Argenti-
nians. But for that to be pos-
sible we believe that, first of
all, the truth must be said. The
Government must take the res-
ponsibility, not just for what

has been done, but for saying
what has been done.
If silence is imposed, even
about the mothers of the Plaza
de Mayo, "The consequences,
for the future spiritual stabil-
ity of Argentina, will be seri-
ous, sad, unforeseeable in their
effects".
So far the military authori-
ties have chosen to be silent
about the fate of the "dis-
appeared": by talking ob-
scurely about those who are
"absent for ever", the junta
seems indeed to confirm the
worst fears about their fate.
By so doing, they may be
taking upon themselves respon-
sibilities which exceed their
very own.

The military insists, never-
theless, that if the Argentinians
want to go back to civilian rule,
they must first accept that any-
thing that happened during the
repression must be forgotten
and forgiven. Is that really
possible?

The political leaders of
Argentina's traditional parties
do not refuse in principle the
possibility of accepting a ley
del olvido (law of oblivion), if
that is the price to be paid to
return to democracy. During
my stay in Buenos Aires I have
talked to many leading politi-
cians, including President
Videla, former Presidents
Lanusse and Frondizi, who was
a member of the junta during the
repression but is now a very
active politician, sitting in
become the leader of a new
democratic movement with an
eye to the 1984 expected presi-
dential elections (when, he
believes, General Videla may
well be the candidate of
another official right-wing
movement, supporting the
armed forces).

I have also spoken to the
leader of the Peronist party,
Domingo Bittel, of the Radical
Party, Ricardo Balbin and Raúl
Alfonsín: of the Intransigent
Party, Oscar Alende: of the
Social Democrats, Americo
Gholdi. They all admitted that
a national reconciliation is
necessary. Most seemed quite
ready to accept a ley del olvido.
Senior Balbin told me: "I
take upon myself everybody's
sorrows. But I must think of
the future, and I do not want
our future generations to fall
again into the same horrors." Senior
Bittel's views were quite simi-
lar. He told me: "Other
countries have gone through
periods of bloodshed, but the
moment came when they signed
a peace treaty. We Argentinians
shall also have to make peace
with ourselves. We cannot go
on for another 50 years settling
old accounts."



General Lanusse: believes reconciliation can be achieved.

"But it is difficult to make
peace with ghosts. Peace must
be made with the real people,
with the people's legitimate
political organizations, its par-
ties and unions. A great politi-
cal debate must be started. The
one going on now is just a
dialogue of the deaf."
"Everything will have to be
settled before an election,
otherwise we shall start it all
over again. And we shall have
to reach an honourable agree-
ment, not a capitulation."
But while the political leaders
say they are ready to "run the
page" for what happened
during the fight against ter-
rorism, they reject the second
condition which is put by the
military for a return to civilian
rule. The politicians say that
the military cannot claim for
itself a special institutional
role in the Argentina of to-
morrow, allowing it some
control powers upon civilian
institutions — it would have
instead to submit to presiden-
tial and congressional power.

But if that happens, would
they not risk — in spite of pre-
sent promises — being prose-
cuted for their past actions by
a new, sovereign democratic
power? This is exactly what
happened in Bolivia, where the
first freely elected parliament
threatened to prosecute the
former military dictator,
General Banzer.

The "Banzer complex" or
"Nuremberg complex" of the
military is certainly slowing
down Argentina's return to
democratic rule. Finding a
way out will not be easy.
Former President Lanusse, a
retired general, who is still
occasionally consulted by the
present military rulers, would

like the junta to fix a date for
the country's return to a demo-
cratic life (but President Videla
himself told me this cannot yet
be done). He would also like
the military to abandon its pre-
sident arrogance, so that for-
giveness becomes possible. If
everybody accepts some share
of guilt, he says, reconciliation
can be achieved.

General Lanusse is entitled
to preach peace: his daughter-
in-law has been confined for
10 years to a wheelchair, as a
result of an act of terrorism,
while one of his dearest friends,
a journalist, Edgardo Sajón was
one of the innocent victims of
military repression.

General Lanusse was the only
military leader who seriously
tried to reconcile Peronists and
anti-Peronists. In 1973 he re-
turned political power to the
civilians: the Peronists won the
election and Perón came back
to Argentina. Unfortunately, it
all ended in more bloodshed
and another military coup. But,
in spite of that failure, it is im-
possible to think of a normaliza-
tion of political life in Argenti-
na unless a similar attempt to
reconcile the two halves of
Argentina's political society is
tried once more.

Such an attempt may be more
successful now that it was in
1973, according to General
Lanusse. Everybody has been
taught a very bitter lesson and
knows the importance of
political compromise. Also,
Perón is dead; so is the terrorist
wing of the Peronist movement
(the Montoneros).
The Peronists can no longer
live on the Perón myth, and
they now hate terrorism, which
has cost them all their hardy
won rights. Having to face

reality, they will have to
change, and it is possible that
they finally become a normal,
democratic workers' party: this
hope is shared by many people
in Argentina.

But the keys to Argentina's
future are still in the hands of
the military leaders. Military
rule has not been a success.
The Argentinians resent, beyond
the ferocity of anti-terrorist
repression, the harshness of an
authoritarian rule which has
destroyed old and cherished
democratic rights. They also
believe that the military
Government's economic policy
is becoming an abysmal failure.
The military itself seems to
know that its present rule
cannot go on for ever, that a
return to democracy must be
preferred. The Argentine para-
dox — the case of a rich and
highly civilized nation, which
seems unable to produce a
stable, democratic political
system — has become more and
more absurd and unacceptable.

It has turned, in the seven-
ties, from what looked like a
comedy into one of the worst
tragedies of our time. Demo-
cracy has not been able to
far to provide an answer to
Argentina's problems, but the
military has also repeatedly
failed in its efforts to provide
Argentina with a stable
political system.

In this day, Perón remains
the only military leader who
won real popularity and
founded a successful political
movement. Although the
present military leaders toy
with the idea of staying in
politics, they have no chance
of repeating Perón's achieve-
ments, and they must know it.
But they are afraid of the
consequences for themselves
(as well as, they say, for their
country) of abandoning power.
This fear threatens to waste
some favourable circumstances
which now exist for a stable
return to democracy: the most
important one being the uni-
versal desire for peace and
political stability.

If the military really wants
to start a new "historical
cycle", it should begin by tel-
ling the truth about what hap-
pened during the repression —
even if all it may be able to
produce by now are the lists of
the dead. The attempt to re-
move and suppress the truth
for ever could only have tra-
umatic and dramatic conse-
quences for Argentina — and
would certainly fail.
©Times Newspapers Ltd 1980
This concludes Arrigo Levi's
special articles on conditions in
Argentina. The first appeared
on June 26.

isoners of science



ba:
ando
adares
Jane Moorehead
ado F. Valladares was
sar-old poet studying
and sculpture in Hav-
am he was arrested in
offences against the
of the state and sen-
to 30 years in prison.
his conviction, he was
Isle de Pinos prison
was apparently held
tuned cell, its windows
by metal sheets. In
was moved, together
group of others thought
and of "problematic
to La Cabana prison.
he refused to wear the
uniform of rehabilitated
prisoners.
68 Armando Valladares
a prominent hunger
striking visits, letters,
attention and better
which has left him vir-
tualised, suffering from
double and asthma. Not
o a book of his poems.
From my wheelchair,
blinded in Cuba.
years ago, the Cuban
ment announced a ge-
necy for 3,600 political
s; Armando Valladares
as not among them.
Shongwe, the Swazi de-
vicer held in detention
charge at Manzapha
prison in Swaziland
July 1978, whose case
cribed in this column
has now been released.

40 million likely to catch glimpse of Pope in Brazil

From Patrick Knight
Brasilia, June 29
The Pope is due to arrive
here at noon today to start his
longest and most strenuous
journey so far.
He is to visit 13 of Brazil's
largest cities, travel 8,000 miles
within the country, make 44
speeches, celebrate 18 masses,
and is expected to be seen by
about a third of Brazil's 120
million people.
The Pope is to be met by
President Joao Figueiredo
but after his stay in the capi-
tal as head of state of the
Vatican, the visit will be purely
pastoral. Contacts with non-
church authorities will be kept
to a minimum.
From Brasilia, the Pope is
to travel to Rio de Janeiro,
making a brief halt at Belo
Horizonte. In Rio, he is to
celebrate a Mass on Tuesday
night from a huge altar erected
alongside the memorial to the
Brazilian dead of the Second
World War. Next day, he is
to see a "Favela", or hillside
slum, although one which has
been so overhauled as to be
almost unrecognisable as such.
He will also travel up the
rack railway through the jungle
to the bus station of Christ
overlooking Rio and its famous
bay. In the evening, he will
ordain 74 priests in the Mara-
cana football stadium.
From Rio, the Pope travels
to São Paulo, probably the most
sensitive part of his visit.
Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns,
the controversial Archbishop of
São Paulo, a leader of the
church's most progressive wing
and a firm defender of human
rights and working class aspira-
tions, has just returned from a
well-timed visit to Rome.
During four well publicised
meetings, he seems to have
made a considerable impression
on the Pope, striking chords in
John Paul's own experience.
Apart from holding a Mass
for an anticipated crowd of
more than a million in São
Paulo's huge Champs de Mars,
the Pope is to address 10,000
workers and unionists in the

city's main football stadium.
From São Paulo, there is a short
visit to the shrine of Brazil's
patron saint, Aparecida, in a
small town half-way between
São Paulo and Rio.
Then he sets off for the south,
to Pérola Alegre, anticipating
visits from large contingents of
Argentinians, Uruguayans and
Chileans. Balmores and windows
along the route are being rented
for hundreds of pounds.
The Pope then visits Curitiba,
Paraná, centre of Brazil's
large Polish community, before
heading for the north-east of
the country, a region of poverty
and extremes.
He is to visit Salvador, seat of
the primate of Brazil, and
Recife, Bishopric of the town
elderly Don Heller Canals,
leader of a previous generation
of radical churchmen, whose
preeminent position as an op-
position spokesman has now been
assumed by the younger Arch-
bishop of São Paulo.
Don Heller has been
threatened with assassination if
he travels in the same vehicle
as the Pope, as he is certain
to do.
The Pope next visits Belem,
the largest city in Amazonia,
near the mouth of the river
and Fortaleza, on the coast,
where he is to inaugurate a
eucharist congress.
His final stop is at Manaus,
on the river Amazon, where he
will have a short taste of the
jungle, including a trip on the
river. In Manaus he will
meet representatives (many
consider them the wrong ones)
of Brazil's 200,000 Indians.
Many lobbyists, from Indians
to squatters, to shanty town
dwellers are hoping to present
petitions to the Pope.
It is unlikely that any really
dramatic speeches will be made
during this visit but such is the
sensitivity of the Government
to moves by the church here,
that tension is running very
high. There will be many signs
of relief when the Pope's
Aletia DC 10, now awaited
with such impatience, takes off
for Rome.

oul seizes riot town films from doctors

acqueline Redit
June 29
American churchmen
stained by South Korean
at the weekend
the south-western town
ing to assess injuries
ical needs in the area
ast month's bloody up-
here.

board a flight from Seoul to
Los Angeles and were held
overnight at a police station.
Dr Horacio Underwood, head
of the United Presbyterian
Church in South Korea, said
today that both men were
allowed to leave the country on
Saturday night but that photo-
graphs and a 35-page report
were taken from them.
Dr Gordon and Dr Kim,
both medically qualified, repre-
sented the General Assembly of
the United Presbyterian Church
of America. They spent two

days in Kwangju investigating
medical requirements after 170
people died in the May riots.
Many hundreds were injured.
Dr Underwood said the
doctors found no short-term
needs in Kwangju but thought
that the church could help in
the long term. He said that no
one except a consular official
from the United States embassy
was allowed to visit them while
they were in detention.
The South Korean authorities
have no fear of a flood of
statements about the massacre.

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THE ARTS

Athol Fugard's South African conscience



The university town of New Haven in Connecticut must seem a long way from home for Athol Fugard, South Africa's great playwright and the conscience of that troubled land, but despite his admitted homesickness he talks with animation and warmth. In the United States since the beginning of the year, at the invitation of the Yale Wesleyan Southern African Research Programme, Fugard has received a simultaneous offer to direct his latest play, *A Lesson from Aloes*, from Lloyd Richards, now in his first year as artistic director of the Yale Repertory Theatre. "One night at home in Port Elizabeth I picked up the telephone and heard, 'What about doing Aloes' at Yale Rep?' That clinched it."

In addition to the play and the fellowship, Fugard has also been involved these past weeks in editing his notebooks and diaries. Friends who were aware of these writings, spanning a twenty-year period, felt that they would make a fascinating book, and now Random House is to publish these personal recollections on life in South Africa and Fugard's work in the theatre.

Fugard has just moved on to London where he is supervising *Aloes* for the National Theatre which opens on July 10. There are, it seems, considerable differences in interpretation between this South African original and the version which has just finished a highly acclaimed run at Yale, featuring Marius Tucci, James Earl Jones and Harris Yulin. The chemistry of the two groups of actors are totally different, Fugard explains. "It's very hard for me to put my finger on the essential difference, but I think it is a question of the enormous energy and the greater degree of intensity possessed by American actors. They are amazing."

Fugard attributes this to America's "vastly more competitive atmosphere and coming out of that, a whole different approach to theatre." On the other hand, he emphasizes that the South African actors to be seen in London are in no way inferior. "By knowing so well the background of the play, they serve me well, he says, and in some ways, by telling the story more simply, are more effective."

Aloes, a three-character play, had been simmering off and on in the playwright's mind for some fifteen years. Inspired by the real people he describes as "a very orthodox theatrical experience," pointing out that "there is a beginning, a middle and an end. Nor," he says, "do I use any other devices, either with the speed and determination of Russian vice."

Did she feel responsible for them, was her thwarted maternal instinct misdirecting her, making her treat men as children who wouldn't be able to survive without her care? Did she wish to see them grow up? Did they treat her so badly because she wanted them to? Did she come to realize that they were not her children, but her responsibility? Did she need to be needed, at whatever expense of self-respect?

Perhaps I really hate men, she told Hugo.

But then again perhaps she does not, or maybe only a little, and then, of course, not the mysterious Hugo, who had an arm blown off being brave in Ethiopia, knows about Kurds, and whose father, well, well, well, spends the entire novel in a bright dither about one thing or another and never sees one or two answers to a question in three or even four days to offer more interesting possibilities for committed inertia.

Kate is a liberated Sunday columnist approaching 40, mother of three, and fed up. She is fed up with women's problems, with her morning hate mail, her ex-husband, the fear and ugliness in London, her own ignorance, her masochism, herself. (But never with her children, who are wonderful; only marriage is not.) Hugo's wife, the academic Judith, describes Kate as "the kind of woman who has messed everything up for herself and women who men would agree."

Kate's crisis of fertility, which began with the abortion of a bastard foetus with spine bifida, seems to offer more interesting possibilities for committed inertia.

The plot begins on page 1, tops on page 9, and resumes on page 192. The rest is preparation: *The Middle Group* is a tirelessly introspective, questions and answers proliferate throughout the structure.

in terms of telling the story or in directing, that were involved in *Swice, The Island or in Statements After an Arrest*.

The play touches briefly on the lives of three people. Piet, a husband, is an Afrikaner with a love for the English poets, who has in the past involved himself politically in an attempt to change South Africa's system. His wife Gladys, a South African of English descent, while Steve Daniels, a former teacher, is a coloured (a South African of mixed blood).

Circumstances have forced Piet to relinquish politics and he has now turned his energies to the study of aloes, which he plants that grow wild in the veldt. He tends them lovingly and identifies with their struggle to survive and bloom in the harsh, inhospitable and barren landscape. He has suffered a nervous breakdown, brought on by a police search and the violation of her personal property. Once refined and sensitive, she is now a shattered spirit, seeking only escape. Steve, recently released from prison, arrives to pay a last farewell to his old friends before leaving for political banishment in England. Each in his own way has become a victim of the repressive, inhuman system.

About *A Lesson from Aloes*, Fugard says: "There is really no other play of mine like it. One has to look underneath the relative domesticity of the seemingly bland surface, underneath the level of the dialogue, to find the world, the view, the problems. Perhaps the most regrettable aspect when people are discussing the predicament of my country," says

in South Africa and choosing to stay or choosing to go. And if you choose to go, do you choose to go physically, or do you choose to go mad?"

Does Fugard, the son of an Afrikaner mother and an English-speaking father, identify with the character Piet? "Yes, totally certainly love my country in the same way he does. I share his sense of commitment, and I share his passion for naming all aspects of that little part of the world. I also like to know the names of the aloes growing on my little bit of land." Although Fugard writes in the English language he firmly believes that "my essential cultural identity is that of an Afrikaner."

Opening in London on the same day as his play will be Fugard's screenplay *Merajide* in August, which won for him the Silver Bear award when it was shown at the Berlin Film Festival in February. Also honoured was the film's director, Ron Devenant. The film, which features Fugard himself, John Kani and Winston Ntshona, examines, says Fugard, right and wrong in a corrupt society. "At the core of the film is a man who, not having found any work and in order to stay alive and feed his family, decides to break into and burglar a shop." In South Africa the censorship board were apparently divided on whether the film should be released. Eventually permission was granted.

Talk turns to South Africa and the way the world views its problems. "Perhaps the most regrettable aspect when people are discussing the predicament of my country," says

me feel very uneasy. No evil has lasted for ever, and the ugly aspect of my society will change." He is less optimistic about a non-violent outcome.

There were opportunities in the past when a transition to decency could have been peaceful, but I think we have reached a point where we have just squandered all of the incredible patience, tolerance and good will of the black people in the country. There's nothing left of that now."

Despite this, Fugard continues to hope. "The energy used by those who have over the years opposed the system has always been based on love and not hate. There's an enormous difference between hating the oppressor and loving the victim. There is so much to hate in South Africa that it would be very easy to prepare yourself over to that emotion as the energy for your work. There's also a lot of love. The way you live, what you do with your life, is decided by which of these energies you choose. I don't think South Africa is unique in that."

In the past Fugard's outspoken, impassioned plays have frequently provoked his country's censors. After *The Blood Knot* his passport was confiscated and it was three years before it was returned to him. In recent years Fugard's reputation abroad has afforded him some protection, but he says, typically: "I would like to believe that, even without that measure of protection, I would be prepared to say what I want to say. Looking into his lined, compassionate face, one knows that to be true."

With new demonstrations taking place in South Africa almost daily, Fugard is becoming increasingly restless. "South Africa has survived at what is possibly the final pivotal moment in terms of the white domination of the black majority. Not being there makes

impulsively dressed in monkish habit and filled with an urge to try to peer up the skirts of any woman within reach. James Jones as a very serious Don Quixote, the first of the first time here that she has a temperament to match her technique, resulting in a performance of exhilarating animation.

Morishita and Flagg both benefited from the carefully planned and rehearsed production and from his lively presence on stage; it must be difficult not to be full of high spirits when playing opposite such a whirlwind of energy and humour. Flagg's expository prologue, which needs either abbreviating or rethinking to avoid dullness, he has ensured that the whole production maintains its light touch cleverly and amusingly.

The most supporting characters have a series of comic scenes building from one to another. Rudolf Budavary is a most endearing Sancho Panza, than in Samsova's version, the emphasis being more on a leaguer style which is actively displayed in the solos danced by Judy Tyrus and Elena Carter.

The opening and closing ensembles are substantially similar to the Royal Ballet production. It is in those that Don Quixote and Sancho Panza have been successful in giving the Harlem dancers a feeling for the Petipa style. Their four-work is less neat than might be wished (that is a general weakness in the otherwise admirable Harlem schooling), but attention is soon distracted from that because they use their arms so well and have so naturally proud a carriage.

I assume that the company's properties had not arrived because two of the other works on this programme used specific settings. Arthur Mitchell's *Manifestations* contains a spectacular role for Mel

Tomlinson as a sexy and acrobatic snake invading a sort of night club. Eden, but the only interesting thing about the music by Primrose Fountain III is the question how the composer acquired such a name. Billy Wilson's *Mirage* is about the effect on a party of the arrival of one pretty and unaccompanied girl. Her presence seems to give everyone the idea that the other man's bedspread is always greener, but all ends morally if not altogether happily.

The ballet gives the dancers a chance for once to play interesting characters on stage, and they carry it off entertainingly, especially Julie Felix as the hostess and Virginia Johnson prominent among the guests, with Yvonne Hall just right to make everybody's head turn. Comedy and drama mingle nicely in the ballet's action, and although the choreography is not high art it is excellent theatre.

Julie Covington, as a Norman Rockwell painting, but there is no trace of turkey or apple pie in the shabby interior and it could never have graced the cover of *The Saturday Evening Post* as it was years ago, before the world was buried in the garden.

The child, as much as the house, can be seen as metaphorical, but Mr Sheppard creates a real world through the characters who exist as eccentric and comical individuals. Nancy Meckler's production is sensitive to the odd realities of the play's people, despite the seemingly quirk of her casting which chooses Stephen Rea and Mary Crickshank as grandparents to actors who are their contemporaries.

What this play seeks is a theatrical truth and Miss Meckler and her company have found that, faltering only briefly in the second act.

To begin with, Miss Crickshank's voice is a disembodied chastisement to Mr Rea who furiously sips whisky while occupying the living room

Every Night Something Horrific Southern Television

Michael Ratcliffe

It was Tommy Trinder who gave the entertainment National Service Association the better known title which Patrick Garland took for his television programme (though I always thought it was Every Night Something Awful); there was also a third, he told Garland, less well known; Even NAAFI Stands Aghast.

As a record of ENSA by surviving performers themselves, showing, among others, Anne Shelton, Kenneth Williams, Peter Ustinov, Evelyn Laye, Charlie Chester, Donald Sinden and Doris Hare in particular, it is a force to be reckoned with.

Every Night Something Horrific was funny, affectionate and touching, but if unreasonably, all this seemed not quite enough to help the audience cope brightly. The pattern of filmed interviews from the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, intercut with newsreel of the time is some admittedly unfamiliar.

Some of the men were like children. We heard of the consoling power of "Little Sir Echo" in the grim sheds of Scapa Flow; of slow, sad songs in a hospital ward, of the girls who danced with McLeod's patients; of "I'll See You Again" everywhere. The end was astonishing: Laurence Olivier as an RAF captain in the Albert Hall arm stabling in trumpet exhortation to victory, sounding more like "Dr Goebbels than Mr Churchill, as the Spitfires pealed through the clouds, the audience sang for Jerusalem." An extraordinary, English, scene. A second programme, taking ENSA to the end of the war, will be shown in August.

Seasoned explorers of strange lands

Tom Fool Half Moon

The Fatted Calf ICA

Ned Chaillet

Economic degradation is the subject of new plays at the Half Moon Theatre and the ICA, even if the ICA's production is fitted out with scenes of bizarre sexuality and takes as its subject prostitution. The authors, Franz Xaver Kroetz and Jeremias Sandford with *The Blood Knot* and *Stallerhof*, are seasoned explorers of their chosen territories but both have made far more impressive forays into storytelling.

Kroetz specializes in dramatizing the lives of the prostitute and London saw a remarkable and daring production of his farmyard play, *Stallerhof*, a few years ago. There he applied a dispassionate gloss of noncommittal observation to scenes of extraordinary brutality, including the rape of a young girl, and despite his trumpeted political commitment to the German Communist Party that remains his stance in *Tom Fool*.

His new characters are on different rungs of the economic ladder, climbing to the top of the prosperity of the semi-skilled working classes in a Germany just awakening to recession. With the economy integrating, the family clock is ticking, and the young worker at the heart of the story humiliates his unemployed son and smashes up his home so that the wife and son both leave him.

The numbing slowness of Nancy Duggan's production is fair to the text and its lingering looks at silent frustration help to expose the play's flimsy

particularly colour film of the Blitz) was just a shade too repetitive, cool and relaxed, an inside job.

Everybody told their ENSA story. Margaret Courtenay spoke movingly and well about the mornings after the raids. Sinden about losing a comedy audience at an RAF station while the members counted the planes, one by one, returning from a raid outside. All returned safely that night, and with them laughter and cheer had never heard before or since. Chester remembered watching the faces in the front row disappear and come back, but not always, and of himself dying the death night after night, before audiences of uncomprehending Poles, Gilegud and Bea Lillie got the bird of their lives from an audience waiting for Sam Corcoran.

Some of the men were like children. We heard of the consoling power of "Little Sir Echo" in the grim sheds of Scapa Flow; of slow, sad songs in a hospital ward, of the girls who danced with McLeod's patients; of "I'll See You Again" everywhere. The end was astonishing: Laurence Olivier as an RAF captain in the Albert Hall arm stabling in trumpet exhortation to victory, sounding more like "Dr Goebbels than Mr Churchill, as the Spitfires pealed through the clouds, the audience sang for Jerusalem." An extraordinary, English, scene. A second programme, taking ENSA to the end of the war, will be shown in August.

layer of optimism as extraneous. Kroetz would have us believe that the servile pettiness of the husband is economic, which it may be, but his proof of an inner life is in evidence of private fantasies in which the man sees himself as a monarch. It is a quiet, subtle, Rachel Bill, Robert Hamilton and Michael Packer, and it is long.

Jeremy Sandford's subject is the economic exploitation of prostitutes and in the chaotic display of nudity, tribadism, sadism and sadism, it is quite clear that he has been seduced. But by surrealism rather than sex, and in the end it does nothing for the cause of prostitution.

It would be nice to say that Mr Sandford's move away from observed reality shows a growth of talent, particularly as the problem with Herr Kroetz work seems to be a lack of a similar growth, but Mr Sandford has not really moved into his new territory with a whole heart. He is still seeking to pre-empt the audience's reaction, and he is making an explicit political plea for the abolition of the laws concerning prostitution.

The surreal treatment of the scenes of sex by the Crystal Theatre company not only defuses the eroticism, it defuses the intended impact of Sandford's argument. There are two effective moments in P. B. Davies's production. The first comes when the play moves from theatricality to an open debate through a subtle shift of lighting and the second when the play ends with all the painful sexual imagery simultaneously on display. Otherwise there is only a very good performance by Terry Braham and the evening's brevity to recommend it. And that is not enough.

(not for nothing does Mr Kubelik know the Bohemian woods and fields from which Mahler came), to the sweet and shy easing in of the nature music, from the hearty peasant dancing of the Scherzo and its last affectation, a solemn, almost Rosenkavalier-like in its seriousness, to the exquisite grief of the slow movement.

The orchestra is not a virtuoso one in the common sense; but in Mr Kubelik's hands it is truly virtuosic in its achievement of expression through phrasing, gradation and colour. The violins are marvellously silky; the brass are biting and precise, with some pianissimo music from the coros; and the woodwinds are prepared to respond to simple euphony for the sake of what Mr Kubelik is seeking—I am thinking, for example, of the pungency and edge of some of the clarinet playing.

The evening began with Mozart's Jupiter Symphony, done with an unfashionable emphasis on the first violin line, but with enough style and elegance to justify it; and the evening's brevity to recommend it. And that is not enough.

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The Times Special Reports.

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter



Michael Ratcliffe

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from Friday's later editions.

Don Quixote Coliseum

John Percival

One of the Zürich Ballet's own principals, Elise Flagg, and another guest star, Yoko Morishita, followed Eva Evdokimova in dancing opposite Nureyev in his Don Quixote at the Coliseum last week, both with great success.

Elise Flagg, who used to be a member of New York City Ballet, has not danced in London before. Her crisp, bright style in allegro was shown off to fine effect in her solo as Amour, but had the chance to prove itself at greater length in the leading role of Kitri (whom Don Quixote confuses with his imaginary daughter) together with a pleasing smoothness in adagio and a lively sense of comedy too.

Yoko Morishita's previous London appearances have been

Paquita Sadler's Wells

John Percival

Since their last London season, Dance Theatre of Harlem have opened a new series of evenings of nineteenth-century classics. One of them opened the company's second programme at Sadler's Wells on Thursday. It is a suite from Aquilino's production of the Harlem dancers, and Frederic Franklin, who have made a completely different selection of solos from those in Galina Samsova's recent production for Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet.

Except for one number from another ballet by the same composer, *Don Quixote*, even the music was unfamiliar. The choreography on the whole is less brilliant and sharper-cut

Buried Child Hampstead

Ned Chaillet

Not for the first time it has become clear that the great gap in the West End is for small comfortable theatres built to handle the transfers of Hampstead Theatre. The Ambassador's has just opened itself to Harold Pinter's pleasurable *The Homecoming* and it leaves the question of where to take the play, *Buried Child*, will go when Hampstead must make way for its next production.

It is a remarkable play, not quite a consideration of all Mr Sheppard's considerable talents as it has no music and neither does it boast him as an actor, but it brings together the mild absurdism and the American realism that have always conflicted in his writing. The house in Illinois where the action takes place is described by the California outsider, played by

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Buried Child Hampstead

Ned Chaillet

Not for the first time it has become clear that the great gap in the West End is for small comfortable theatres built to handle the transfers of Hampstead Theatre. The Ambassador's has just opened itself to Harold Pinter's pleasurable *The Homecoming* and it leaves the question of where to take the play, *Buried Child*, will go when Hampstead must make way for its next production.

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Elise Flagg, who used to be a member of New York City Ballet, has not danced in London before. Her crisp, bright style in allegro was shown off to fine effect in her solo as Amour, but had the chance to prove itself at greater length in the leading role of Kitri (whom Don Quixote confuses with his imaginary daughter) together with a pleasing smoothness in adagio and a lively sense of comedy too.

Yoko Morishita's previous London appearances have been

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Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from Friday's later editions.

Such a risky business, interpreting the complexities of the characters in Hamlet

Permit me to announce my retirement from the stage. Nowadays Shakespeare acting is altogether too brave an art for me. No sooner had I signed than I began to regret introducing Mr Milton Shulman's prose to Pseudo Corner; and throughout rehearsals my recurrent thoughts were: in a film you can do it again, at a poetry reading you can disfigure only yourself, but being in a play has a military flavour; is, once on-stage you have to go through with it. Nor, if you go wrong, is there a fog of battle to hide in.

And what excuse can there be for head or heart failure when your part has as many advantages as Shakespeare gave to that of the First Player/Player King? Short, dramatically important, with a notable speech, its episode, like that of the Clown who smokes the asp to Cleopatra (himself cousin germaine to Dogberry) comes like a breath from another into the closed world of the Hamlets; its first is the only scene when, for a beat or two Hamlet recaptures his once near-perfect self; lastly, who plays it can go home at the interval.

Yet, when the moment of my first entry into our first rehearsal arrived, my face had the pallor of a nocturnal toadstool. And when the performance was over Jonathan Pryce was heard to say (but gently, mark you): "Here I am, faced with this man whom Polonius has just announced as one of the world's greatest actors, and I can barely hear his voice for the chattering of his knees." Luckily for me those joints were lagged by thick, woolly thighs, so their judder could not be heard beyond row K of the stall.

Although death had a hand in it, and with Forbes-Robertson and William Poel excepted, by 1914 Shaw's criticism and Granville Barker's productions had trashed the 70-year-old tradition of Spectacular, declamatory, Shakespearean-based.

Since that date, so my guess goes, there has been a continuous improvement in the acting and the production of Shakespeare's play until, nowadays, as with Brook's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, Derek Jacobi's film of *The Tempest*, and the Richard Eyre/Jonathan Pryce *Hamlet*, we can perform them as well as, perhaps better than, they did at the Globe.

Such triumphs are the result of inventive acuity working on restored texts. From the cuts and the transposition of scenes he had made in the text we used (a collation of the play's second and third version), it was evident that Eyre intended to show Hamlet as one of a royal household isolated by self-absorption from the world beyond its court; whose authority stems from custom and wealth, as opposed to force and foresight; and whose indifference to affairs other than his own fits it for nothing save to be pinched out by the first powerful comer.

In contradiction to this public sloth, the court's private life was to be one of hopelessly business; speculations, analyses, sendings forth, plans changed, plans abandoned, all of them originating in Hamlet's deceptive acceptance of his usurpation; and the passions released in him thereafter.

The successful transmission of this idea (of any other idea concerning an ancestral work) depended on our Hamlet being made as fresh to the audience as if it had been written yesterday. The textual changes serving to clarify the narrative; the speed with which scene followed scene; to provoke a feeling of suspense; the actors not to intone their lines, and give the impression that they know how to memorize and to deliver a celebrated text, rather than why the person they are playing thinks this rather than that, but to speak them with an air taken from daily life, the content of each sentence made plain, deriving from the matter in hand, no easy task when time has obscured many of Shakespeare's words; more difficult when the ear and not the eye must take them in; but possible (and an answer to Shaw's brilliant accusation that the Swan is more of a composer than a writer) if the difficulty is recognized, if the actors resist the temptation to coast on sonorous copy, if what is happening today, rather than a given style, becomes the source of theatrical invention; and if, instead of presenting them as known, well-worn, conventional fictions, each part is re-seen within the limits of Shakespeare's invention, but in the light of contemporary intelligence.

Polonius, for example; I do not think this famous role can be well acted in the future without some reference to Geoffrey Chaucer's account of it in our production. No more the waggish, ineffectual satrap leaking his puerile jokes until sent hence by misadventure; but a hardworking secret-

tary of state, contemptuous of the questions that subvert his dead king's rightful heir, able to see the hooves behind that Prince's horseplay, but blind to the nature of his hurt; one for whom the prostitution of his daughter, and connivance in murder, are as nothing when compared to his love of the authority on which his own depends, in serving which he gets no more than he deserves. Or Rosencrantz and Guildenstern; one soft, one hard, two burrs, both duped whose smart—excellently defined by Messrs David Neville and Will Knightley—contrasts with the coherent villainy of Osric, Polonius' stick, the finger of Elsinore, one who would flourish under Stalin (as Topcliffe under Bad Queen Bess), and who would do well, alas, under any power-hungry power-got human, whose only virtue is to give survival a bad name, as it is Rosencrantz and Guildenstern's that, seen off, their killers' sole words about them are: With Claudius dead, who will pay us for wasting them?

When Lindsay Anderson offered copies of my first play to the once unknown but now all starry actors who were sitting about in the Royal Court Theatre's upstairs bar, I was somewhat vexed to see them rattle through its pages, marking the lines that might become their own without a thought—or so it seemed to me—for what lay in between. Offered my part in Hamlet I did the same. Nothing reveals a trickier part so clearly.

Interviewed before we started work, Miss Jill Bennett said: "In playing Gertrude I feel I am taking my life in my hands," which sounds far-fetched, unless you notice that Gertrude, upon whose appetites and actions much of *Hamlet* turns, has no scene of her own, no speech—excepting the descriptive poem on Ophelia's death—about four lines, and not a word in any of her lines to suggest whether or not she was a party to her first husband's murder.

In a new play these omissions would call for rewriting. But *Hamlet* is a quasi-sacred text. Who asks the Queen must put up with them unless she reads the play's despised first version, known to scholars as the Bad Quarto.

It is not difficult to see why it has got this name. The text is a ruin; half the length of the later versions, with the major speeches garbled and Hamlet's part demolished. However, from



"But where, in her demolished capital, is Hecuba, Troy's mobbed Queen?" Hamlet 2.2. (Rewrite) Christopher Logue (First Player/Player King) David Neville (Rosencrantz) Jonathan Pryce (Hamlet). Rehearsal photograph: Colum Gallivan (Marcellus).

Gertrude's point of view the Bad Quarto is a godsend. In it she discovers that Claudius has murdered old Hamlet, and thereafter she conspires with Horatio to kill her second spouse.

Were I directing the play I would be tempted to reintroduce those scenes. But the world cares little for the Queen. Hamlet is its all; the test of male stardom; the image of our common nonsense; our chiefest heirloom in the international heritage.

Until I was in the play I disliked Hamlet, and was a strong Claudius man—fewer tears, fewer words, less danger to reclusive penpushers. That shameful allegiance dissolved with my part. "Prince," I would say to myself, "there are two ways out. Either Horatio, Marcellus, Bernardo, and my troupe (the weapons hidden in our clothes) kill Claudius, Polonius, Osric, etc. while they watch the play; or we skip. Once beyond his realm, Claudius will tell himself: When the enemy is fleeing, build him a silver bridge. Despite those dreadful lines added to the Murder of Gonzago, you can turn author. Ophelia can..."

It will not do. Brave, charming, thoughtful, witty, courteous, a fine swordsman, an elegant dresser, scholarly, too, and popular—with soldiers, with students, with the crowd—your country's heir, and then, usurped, self-pious, half-mad, cynical, suspicious,

prudent, a foul-mouthed, by-sex-nauseated, hysterical bully, a murderer, by now quite mad, who, having made his mother his cause, ignores her in death, turns sane again, and dies, begging for pity and remembrance; with me, his childish ally, left in tears—and probably unpaid.

Although he fails, Prince Hamlet keeps his natural virtues: his bravery, his charm, his wit; the things that make us love him.

As Johnson wrote: "When the success of Aeneas depended on the favour of the queen upon whose costs he was driven, his celestial protectress, though him not sufficiently secured against rejection by his pity or his bravery, but decorated him for the interview with preternatural beauty." So Shakespeare with Hamlet; though not with beauty, but with tragic grace.

My debt to Jonathan Pryce is considerable. The fear that possessed me during our first performance did not decline into a proper nervousness for eight weeks. It was only then I felt sufficiently at home on stage to spare a look at my fellow actors. Before that time I would get my lines running through my head on, as it were, an endless tape; start the machine some 30 minutes before my entry and, as I appeared, try to fast-wind that tape,

to make its beginning coincide with Pryce's (to me): "Come now, a passionate speech", and then, fixing my eyes on his would never move them until the First Player's words had been replayed in their entirety through my mouth. Not that this poor substitute for concentration kept vagaries at bay. Describing (I hope with a kind of fervent accuracy) how Priam lost his head and Hecuba her all, thoughts such as "... have I let a cigarette burning upstairs..." I cannot stand that "idiot Jiffy's" verse... at any moment now I shall forget..." would stream through my mind. Only Hamlet's powerful glance kept me going.

As he did during the production's last fortnight, it would have been a simple matter for Pryce to improve our joint scene by adding to it the kind of fierce detail with which he revitalized his part each evening. Seeing, I think, that the last variation would throw me, he would keep still, and I got through unscathed.

Was it not in his interest too? Of course it was. And yet the prompt was in her corner; a yard behind me stood Mr Kevin Quarmby who, as my understudy, knew my lines; and the audience are tolerant—and often blind.

All the same, it is a risky business. Christopher Logue
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Public & Educational

full professorship in political science (m/f)

with special reference to national political systems

In the department of political science exists a vacancy for a full professorship in political science, with special reference to national political systems.

The tasks of the successful applicant will include teaching and research in that field. Candidates are expected to be able to compare and contrast different theoretical approaches in political science and to pay attention to various social foundations of political phenomena. In addition he should be prepared to head the subunit National Political Systems.

Required are a thorough knowledge of theory formation in political science and research experience. Preference will be given to those political scientists, who have a proven interest in the relations between political and social problems, and whose interests are as well compatible with the present research programme, which emphasizes the

influence of social movements on the structure and formation of public policy.

Salary will be within the scale A for professors (maximum dfl. 8773 a month).

Anyone wishing to be considered or to suggest suitably qualified persons for this post should apply within three weeks of this notice to the Chairman of the Appointments Committee, Professor Dr R. J. in 't Veld, sectie Politicologie, van Schaeck Mathohsingel 4, 6512 AN Nijmegen, Holland, tel. 080-512044, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Letters of application should be accompanied by a curriculum vitae and a list of publications.

faculty of social sciences

professor of iconology and iconography m/f

(art historian)

In the Department of Art History. The successful candidate will have experience in teaching and research in modern art history, particularly in the period from 1750 to the present day. In addition, he or she will be expected to carry normal administrative responsibilities. Applications, including a full curriculum vitae and a list of publications, should be lodged within three weeks of publication of this advertisement with the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, University of Nijmegen, Erasmuslaan 40, 6500 HD Nijmegen, The Netherlands. Those wishing to draw attention to the Appointment Committee to suitable candidates should also write to the above address.

Further information may be obtained from Professor P. Singelenberg, Erasmuslaan 40, 6500 HD Nijmegen, tel.no. 80-512832.

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directoraat a-faculteiten

CANFORD SCHOOL DORSET (H.M.C.—520) PHYSICS TEACHER

A graduate is required for September 1980 or January 1981 to teach Physics at all levels in the School. The school is about to build two additional Physics Laboratories. An interest in practical work, particularly electronics, would be most welcome. Canford has its own salary scale. Accommodation is available. Applications with the names and addresses of two referees should be sent as soon as possible to The Headmaster, Canford School, Wimborne, Dorset. (Tel. Wimborne (0202) 532411).

University of Southampton LANGUAGE CENTRE

2 F.T. Teachers experienced and/or new, required to teach English for academic purposes on the campus. The Centre is a well equipped, modern, and comfortable. Details of the Centre, its facilities, and the application form, can be obtained from the Centre, Southampton, SO9 5NH.

WOLGAST—Renowned Graduate required in September 1980 by this independent, educational boarding school (H.M.C. 300 pupils 11-18) to teach at all levels up to university entrance. Residential accommodation available for single persons. Details of the school, its facilities, and the application form, can be obtained from the Headmaster, King Edward's School, Wilton, Sarum, Wiltshire. Details of the school, its facilities, and the application form, can be obtained from the Headmaster, King Edward's School, Wilton, Sarum, Wiltshire. Details of the school, its facilities, and the application form, can be obtained from the Headmaster, King Edward's School, Wilton, Sarum, Wiltshire.

Queen Mary College UNIVERSITY OF LONDON CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Civil Engineering with a special interest in hydraulics or construction management and have had substantial or comparable experience. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students, and to carry out research. Details of the post and the application form, can be obtained from the Head of the Department, Queen Mary College, University of London, Mile End Road, London E4 3DF. Tel. 020-754911.

University of London SCHOOL OF PHARMACY SENIOR TOXICOLOGIST

required for active appointments in the School of Pharmacy. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students, and to carry out research. Details of the post and the application form, can be obtained from the Head of the School, School of Pharmacy, University of London, 21-22, Bedford Way, London WC1N 1AX.

PROFESSOR AND HEADSHIP OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

Applications are invited for the Professorship and Headship of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning which became vacant from 1st October, 1980, on the retirement of Professor R. E. Nicol.

Applicants should have experience in both the educational and professional aspects of planning and preferably should be corporate members of the Royal Town Planning Institute. The post will be remunerated within the Professional Range for Universities with UMS Band 2.

Application forms and further particulars (closing 30/09/80) can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, 204 George Street, Glasgow, G1 1XW, with whom applications must be lodged by 31st July, 1980.

CAMBORNE SCHOOL OF MINES SENIOR LECTURER IN GEOLOGY

The appointed person will be responsible for teaching Mining Geology on a 3-year honours degree course, and will also be responsible for the supervision of research students. The successful applicant will be required to teach and supervise students, and to carry out research. Details of the post and the application form, can be obtained from the Registrar, Camborne School of Mines, Pool, Cornwall, PL26 8AA. Tel. 01752 85111. Applications must be lodged by 31st July, 1980.

The Associated Examining Board Secretary General to the Board

Applications are invited from persons with suitable academic and administrative qualifications and experience for the post of Secretary General to the Board to succeed the present holder of the post, Mr. H. O. Childs, who retires in 1981.

The salary is aligned to the Association of University Teachers scales at the upper professorial level, the current scale being £17,082 by four annual increments of £475 to £18,962 per annum (subject to review at 1st October, 1980).

Further information, together with an application form, may be obtained from the Personnel Manager, The Associated Examining Board, Wellington House, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 1BQ (Tel: Aldershot 25551), to whom completed forms of application must be returned not later than 1st August, 1980.

University of Birmingham DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY LECTURES IN INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Applications invited for the three post (one full-time, one part-time, one honorary) in the Department of Chemistry, University of Birmingham, for the year 1980-81. Details of the post and the application form, can be obtained from the Head of the Department, Department of Chemistry, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT. Tel. 021-359 3000. Applications must be lodged by 31st July, 1980.

£6,000 plus Appointments are featured every Thursday

For details or to book your advertisement ring 01-278 9161

AVON Prior Park College, Bath (H.M.C.) APPOINTMENT OF HEADMASTER

The Governors of a proposed new educational charity, to be known as Prior Park College, Bath, are seeking a Headmaster for the post of Headmaster of the School in its new premises. The salary is aligned to the Association of University Teachers scales at the upper professorial level, the current scale being £17,082 by four annual increments of £475 to £18,962 per annum (subject to review at 1st October, 1980). Further information, together with an application form, may be obtained from the Personnel Manager, The Associated Examining Board, Wellington House, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 1BQ (Tel: Aldershot 25551), to whom completed forms of application must be returned not later than 1st August, 1980.

LARC ANIMAL BREEDING RESEARCH ORGANISATION DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGICAL GENETICS RESEARCH BIOCHEMIST/PHYSIOLOGIST

Applications are invited for a Research Biochemist/Physiologist to work on the genetics of animal breeding. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students, and to carry out research. Details of the post and the application form, can be obtained from the Head of the Department, LARC Animal Breeding Research Organisation, 21-22, Bedford Way, London WC1N 1AX.

Public and Educational Appointments also on page 13

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Report predicts sharp fall in manufacturers' profitability

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

A warning from the London Business School that manufacturing companies face a sharp fall in profitability in 1980 and a considerable strain on their overall financial position this year and next year comes amid growing government concern about the pressures on companies and the Chancellor's economic discussion on Thursday.

But the latest report from the London Business School supports government determination to press on with the much-criticised economic policy. The school urges the Government to persevere with its monetary programme, saying that inflation would be below 5 per cent by the end of 1982 if present policies are maintained. It predicts that prices will rise 18.2 per cent this year, 15.5 per cent next year, and 7.5 per cent in 1983.

On present policies, the report predicts a moderation in wage rises, a growing economy, and a balance of payments surplus by 1982. But the report says that unemployment will not respond, will continue rising from two million and that it is wrong to lead on much of the burden of fighting inflation on companies.

The school says that the coming fall in company profits could be more severe for the non-oil sector than the conditions in 1974 and 1975, although the recession is not expected to be as bad.

The forecasters point out that at no time in 1974 and 1975 did manufacturing industry have to cope simultaneously with a strong pound, sharp oil price increases, and a recession. Although manufacturing industry bore the brunt of the oil crisis and the three-week, the pound had fallen substantially the previous year, and fell further. This helped competitiveness in international markets.

In 1980 the school estimates that company profits, excluding North Sea oil profits and net of stock appreciation, could halve. It also expects the corporate sector to suffer a financial deficit of about £8,000m in both 1980 and 1981.

Although some economic

BNOC favours stock to raise capital

By Nicholas Hirst

A comprehensive paper prepared by the board of the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC) has recommended the issue of interest-bearing stock rather than equity as a way of injecting private capital into the state-owned group.

Mr Philip Shelbourne, the new chairman of BNOC, formerly head of Samuel Montagu, before his appointment had been advising the Government on various methods of injecting private capital into the corporation. As he was not a member of the board at the time the unanimous recommendation was made, he is not bound by it.

Various options involving private capital in BNOC are considered by the Board's paper. It is against splitting the corporation in two, leaving the trading arm, which through participation arrangements and royalty has rights to more than half the oil produced in the North Sea, in government hands, and selling off a majority shareholding in the exploration and production operations.

This method would reduce the public sector borrowing requirement in the year it was done possibly by £1,000m in money raised by the share sale, but it would deny the Government of anything except dividends in revenue to the exchequer in future years.

The board believes that the loss of state control of the offshore arm would be against the national interest. It would be complicated and difficult to bring about, taking many months of detailed negotiations to write new participation agreements with all other operators in the North Sea.

BNOC would prefer that the trading and offshore interests should be subsidiaries of the same holding company even if it decided to sell off equity.

Within the Government there have been fears of an adverse public reaction to selling off a majority stake in BNOC's offshore activities which are expected to bring in revenues of more than £1,000m in future years.

City analysts and Conservative theorists argue that the capital markets are sufficiently sensitive to pay for any shares offered, the amount reflecting the future revenue earning capacity of the oil to be produced.

But some politicians believe that the offering of a majority stake would supply be seen as the selling off of the nation's birthright to a rich minority.

It has, therefore, long been thought that initially at least, less than a majority holding would be sold. The BNOC board is believed to have said that this confers few advantages to offering a "reserve interest" stock, but has many disadvantages.

If a minority holding is present in the offshore interests, BNOC would be forced always to act commercially. This could inhibit the Government from restricting output on BNOC's production in the fields in which it is operator, or in which it has an equity interest as a method of controlling depletion of North Sea reserves.

Steel plants cannot pay bill for electricity

By Ronald Kershaw

British Steel Corporation's Sheffield division, where the more profitable special steels are made, has told the Yorkshire Electricity Board it cannot pay its bill this year without going out of business.

Last year the division said £60m for electricity. This year the bill could be £11m more because of increased charges—despite the fact that the steel strike almost stopped all operations for 13 weeks.

Mr John Pennington, managing director of the Yorkshire and Humberside region of BSC has asked the electricity board to justify the increased charges. However, he told the board: "If we pay your bill we will be forced to close down."

A BSC spokesman last night said the corporation was not refusing to pay its bill. However it is looking for a cut in charges.

Mr Pennington pointed out that competitors on the Continent were paying nowhere near the electricity charges. British Steel was being asked to pay.

The private sector steel-making industry is badly alarmed at its increased bills for power. It is understood that members of the British Independent Steel Producers Association have decided that, as individuals and not as an organization, they will refuse to pay increased charges for electricity until next spring.

Not all BSC's problems in Yorkshire and Humberside relate to electricity charges. At the river Don works at Sheffield an unsuccessful application for a rates reduction has led BSC to order the demolition of part of the works.

This will mean that BSC can no longer manufacture large crankshafts for marine engines. Mr Alan Thorpe, BSC's director of forges and foundries told Sheffield City Council: "We are still faced with a rates bill beyond our capacity to sustain, and one which is far greater than that of our competitors."

We must reduce this bill as quickly as possible and I have therefore given orders that arrangements be made for extensive demolition here at River Don. This will remove the country's ability to make large crankshafts for medium speed diesel engines for marine purposes and will therefore be a total loss to United Kingdom industry."

River Don's rates of £1.1m add £16.77p on every tonne of steel handled by the forge. Meanwhile the South Yorkshire division of BSC Yorkshire and Humberside is coming under scrutiny.

Reports that steelmaking is to end at one of the two South Yorkshire plants were dismissed by officials as "speculative". South Yorkshire is the process of closing its two underground iron ore mines and its coke oven plant at the Normanby Park works.

The mines will be "moth-balled"—sealed but available for future needs.

A spokesman said last night the completion of the new Darnley Lane coke oven plant at the Appleby Frodingham works made it possible to close down the unproductive plant at Normanby. The reduction in the amount of steel to be made meant the new plant could produce sufficient coke for steelmaking.

There has been speculation about the future of Normanby Park since it was earmarked for electricity generation. At Sheffield and Scunthorpe short time working is likely to be introduced today in accordance with plans formulated during the steel strike when it was recognized that continuous production would not be possible because of depleted orderbooks.

Production shutdowns will be at the BSC Tinsley Park mill in Sheffield and at the Appleby Frodingham rod mill in Scunthorpe.

ICI faces first white collar workers' strike

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

ICI is threatened with strikes by its white-collar employees for the first time. Union representatives of 22,000 staff decided at the weekend to launch a "day of demonstration" on July 11 over pay and conditions.

This protest will be followed by indefinite selective strikes by key groups of staff, sanctioned by the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, if ICI does not improve its offer on wages and holidays.

Mr Roger Lyons, the national officer of ASTMS representing ICI members, said last night: "There is extreme bitterness at ICI's attempt to destroy staff differentials and also at the 16 per cent pay offer which is considerably below the rate of inflation."

"The national day of action on July will demonstrate the feelings of the staff, and all the union representatives will meet the day after to decide on further action if the company does not respond in the meantime."

The weekend decision was taken in London by about 100 delegates from ASTMS and the Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

They support a move for a programme of action including the day of demonstration, which will entail 24-hour strikes at some sites, such as the pharmaceutical division's headquarters in Cheshire.

On July 12, the ASTMS will be asked to give official endorsement to indefinite strikes by key groups of staff over ICI's offer, particularly the holiday provisions which next year give an extra day after five years' service and a further day after 15 years' service.

Mr Lyons added: "This is the worst holiday offer made by the company I have knowledge of in British industry. It is leading inevitably to the first day of strikes in the history of ICI."

Beer brewing has stopped at the Bass works at Stoke-on-Trent where 700 manual workers are refusing to work overtime in support of a pay claim.

They have been offered a rise of £17.20 a week on the basic rate, which Bass says will bring the brewery workers' average earnings to £188 a week.

Thousands of public houses, clubs and restaurants could be affected this week if the overtime ban continues. The company said yesterday: "There are going to be some short-stops."

Treat goodwill as fixed asset, accountants say

By Our Financial Staff

A discussion paper on the evaluation of goodwill in accounts has concluded that all purchased goodwill should be treated as a fixed asset and amortized through the profit and loss account over its economic life.

The paper, "Accounting for goodwill", has been issued by the accounting standards committee of the Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies.

The basic approach of the Fourth Directive is to write-off goodwill over a period of not more than five years. But the paper adds that under no circumstances should the write-off period exceed 40 years.

Negative goodwill should also be transferred progressively to the profit and loss account over the same period as positive goodwill.

Where goodwill arises under acquisition accounting, its value should be established by comparing the fair value of the assets taken over and the market value of any shares issued as consideration.

Goodwill, which is already carried in the balance sheet, should be adjusted on the introduction of a statement of accounting practice to bring it into line with the recommendations. However, some exemptions may be made in extreme cases, the panel adds.

Buffer stock finance agreement

By Alan Macgregor
General, June 29

An integrated programme for commodity price buffers for stocks of 18 main items has been agreed by a United Nations conference.

Mr Gamani Corea, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, called the programme a "major breakthrough".

The agreement, adopted by the 101-statement members of the conference will come into force when at least 90 states representing two-thirds of the world's contributed capital of \$470m have ratified it.

A second condition—that 50 per cent of the \$280m set as a target for voluntary contributions to the second account should be met—has already been fulfilled.

Money from this account will finance research and development to improve productivity and quality especially in the poorer developing countries.

Hedderwick involved in new inquiry

By Rosemary Unsworth

A Stock Exchange inquiry has been launched into a possibility that Wedd & Owen, the gilts' jobber which stopped trading last week, had borrowed gilt stock from Hedderwick Stirling Gumbart, a broker.

Mr Wallis Hunt, a senior partner in Hedderwick took control of the firm last Friday, the day the letter from the Stock Exchange arrived. Mr Hunt said: "The inquiry is private and confidential but I do not believe that the firm has been borrowing stock. It is a most unfortunate suggestion as we are in the process of rebuilding the gilts' department after the departure of Mr Westgarth and others named and disciplined in the inquiry last year. This year into the gilts department."

Hedderwick came under scrutiny as the Stock Exchange was examining Wedd & Owen's books before absorption by Akroyd & Smithers and Wedd Durlacher.

Although jobbers frequently borrow stock they do not own it, to cover overnight positions, only money brokers such as Cazenove, Rowe and Pitman and Sheppards and Chase are allowed to lend. Hedderwick is not a money broker.

Earlier this year the Stock Exchange expelled Mr Terence Webster, a Hedderwick partner, after he was said to be acting to benefit certain discretionary accounts. He was also said to have concealed from Hedderwick the fact that some of his accounts were operating for his personal gain.

Four other members, also at Hedderwick, were named in the disciplinary procedures. Since then all those named and disciplined have either resigned or left the firm. Mr Hunt said the new gilts team had been rebuilding the business. He said: "It is all most unfortunate."

Alitalia chief speaks out against EEC move for cheaper fares

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Some of the main European airlines are opposing efforts by the EEC to obtain lower air fares in Europe, as they fear that cheaper flights could force them into near bankruptcy and heavy subsidies from their governments.

Dr Umberto Nordio, chairman of Alitalia, the Italian national airline, is emerging as one of the leaders of the group which is trying to resist United States-style deregulation under which airlines can fly almost where they like, at whatever fares they want to charge.

He has reacted strongly to an allegation by a senior official of KLM the Dutch airline, that the worst protectionism in Europe comes from Lufthansa of West Germany, Air France and Alitalia.

"Italy, West Germany and France are traffic-generating countries," Dr Nordio told me. "We have our bread and butter at home. We are also gateways to other places, while Holland has very little traffic of its own."

Here is where protectionism comes into the picture. Italy, Germany and France are not going to allow their airlines to suffer serious losses of traffic to third parties because the air transport industries of those countries are vital for their economy.

"We are certainly not going to surrender our traffic to the airline of any other country."

It was no use the Dutch lowering their fares by \$5 Dr Nordio said, because Alitalia would meet lower fares by \$10. The result would be that the Dutch and Italian governments would have to start subsidizing their airlines, "and in this free for all, the sufferers in the long run will be the customer and the taxpayer."

The proposed deregulation in Europe was to a large extent the product of copying of what had happened in the United States. But European airlines already carried 50 per cent of their traffic on charter flights at low rates, so that deregulation had simply given them

United States what the Europeans already had today.

He dismissed Sir Freddie Laker, the pioneer of the cheap air fare revolution, as "a very able showman—like the Beatles. And like the Beatles, he will go out of fashion."

Alitalia has decided to join the move begun by Mr Roy Watts, chief executive of British Airways, to do away with first-class travel in Europe.

The airline brings the first of its new fleet of European A300 airbuses into service between Rome and London and Rome and Paris tomorrow and these will be fitted with first-class seats initially.

Next summer, however, Alitalia will remove the first-class cabin and replace it with club-class in which the seats will be less roomy, but cheaper. Food and drink will be free, and passengers will be able to change their bookings to the last moment before the flight.

Dr Nordio said that he would be in favour of offering economy class only on flights in Europe of under one hour, but

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Dr Umberto Nordio: resisting US-style deregulation

Move to end squabbling at International Finance Corporation Full-time chief for World Bank affiliate

Dr Hans Wuttke, a member of the managing board of directors of the Dresdner Bank of Frankfurt, will soon resign his post and move across the Atlantic to take one of the most challenging jobs at the World Bank.

It is likely that the executive board of the World Bank will approve the appointment of Dr Wuttke in the next few days as executive vice-president of the International Finance Corporation. The corporation is a World Bank affiliate primarily concerned with stimulating private sector growth in developing countries.

The corporation's growth over the past year has been remarkable. Gross borrowings have jumped from \$420m (£180m) to \$680m (£291m) and the number of projects approved has risen from 48 to 55. All this has been achieved with only a part-time head.

Mr Moen Qureshi has been the corporation's chief executive and has done a creditable job, but he has also been vice-president for finance of the World Bank and in the

opinion of some bank officers his corporate job has suffered from the demands of the World Bank job.

Rumours of delayed decisions and top officers squabbling because of the lack of a full-time executive vice-president have often been heard around the corporation in the past year.

Now the corporation is getting a new, full-time chief with formidable banking credentials. Dr Wuttke was with a Hamburg merchant bank before joining Dresdner's board a few years ago.

It is understood that he received firm assurances from Mr Robert McNamara, the World Bank's president, about being free to run the corporation as he sees fit before he deciding to take the job. The World Bank had a tough time finding a suitable candidate.

The quality of corporation staff tends to be very high and the threat of losing staff to merchant banks will be one of Dr Wuttke's many problems.

World Bank pay scales for the most senior executives are

poor in comparison to commercial banks. Dr Wuttke who is unlikely to receive more than \$60,000 (£25,750) net, is probably taking a large drop in salary.

Dr Wuttke joins the corporation during a crisis for the developing nations, when the world is moving into a general slump and when the external debt burden on the developing nations is soaring. New approaches to aid the developing countries seem more urgent than ever.

The new corporation head may be able, for example, to stimulate greater flows of loans from the commercial banks in the industrial countries to private companies in developing countries.

A part of the corporation's role here would be to minimize the risks and it is going to be interesting to see, for example, if Dr Wuttke tries to develop a corporation-backed political risk insurance scheme.

Then there are immense opportunities, according to development experts, for

growth in the provision of technical skills in business management and capital market formation to the developing countries. This is not expensive assistance and it can be highly productive.

The corporation has thrived. Its activities are now sufficiently complex and diverse for it to merit greater independence from the World Bank.

The corporation needs to have stronger top executives and a more clearly defined public image. Dr Wuttke will assuredly have his work cut out for him.

Making his task all the harder is the uncertainty on future policies that now faces the World Bank, after the announcement that Mr McNamara plans to retire next summer.

Dr Wuttke will undoubtedly be asking himself whether the next World Bank president will take the same encouraging view of the corporation as the present one.

Frank Vogl
in Washington

HEADLAM, SIMS & COGGINS LIMITED

Results better than expected

Summary of Results—Year ended 31st January 1980	
Turnover	£4,387,223
Profit before tax	£389,110
Profit after tax	£201,826
Dividends (gross) per share	3.09p
Earnings per share	6.82p

Highlights from the Statement by Mr. Alec Coggins (Chairman):

- ★ The drop in sales has not been as marked as was expected and profit before tax is considerably better than could be expected in these inflationary times.
- ★ Group assets have again increased significantly giving a book value of 66.88p per ordinary share.
- ★ Your company will continue to use its strong asset base to search for new methods, points of sale and sources of supply to counter the effects of cheap imports and the high level of inflation.
- ★ A final dividend of 1.36p per share is paid, making 2.16p for the year [1979 1.36p], a level which it is anticipated will at least be held for the current year.

MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF
SAFETY & SPORTS FOOTWEAR

THE POUND			
Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
notes	notes	notes	notes
2.09	2.02	Norway Kr	11.70
36.45	28.35	Portugal Esc	116.50
68.04	65.50	South Africa Rd	2.17
2.73	2.68	Spain Ps	165.50
13.22	12.67	Sweden Kr	10.18
8.48	8.48	Switzerland Fr	3.98
5.87	5.87	USA \$	2.39
2.39	2.39	Yugoslavia Dnr	66.50
103.00	96.00		
11.35	11.35		
1.13	1.08		
016.00	120.00		
534.00	502.00		
4.70	4.42		

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Reuters. Bank International Ltd. applies to travellers cheques and other foreign currency business.

Ellis lets 200,000 Square Feet in Central London

RICHARD Ellis are rapidly coming to the

ELLIS SNAPS UP PRESTIGE WEST END PREMISES

WITH PRIME SPACE at such a high premium, it's essential to Richard Ellis are well known for their

Ellis handle over 5 million sq. ft. in 12 months

THE CURRENT short- months has been extra-

RICHARD ELLIS FIND 40,000 SQ. FT. PRIME CITY SPACE FOR CLIENT

by our London Correspondent

Yet another success story for Richard Ellis. Considering the current shortage of prime city space, 12 months has been extra-

Richard Ellis called in on premier Midlands site

RICHARD ELLIS development in the Midlands is no stranger to the local

Another scoop for Ellis

By our Property Editor To Richard Ellis success seems to come quite naturally. But you don't achieve results like their's without a great deal of skill and experience

Richard Ellis to handle sale of motorway service stations

By our Business Editor The complex task of selling off British motorway service stations has fallen to Richard Ellis. Does this mean he will be able to get a decent price for the motorway

Property

Major car manufacturer approaches Richard Ellis for re-location advice

The complete re-location of a major car company is not the easiest of tasks. Last week how-

Richard Ellis appointed sole letting agents on 112,000 square foot office development for Waterloo

Announcing details at the site near Waterloo Richard Ellis

Should Richard Ellis be reported to the Monopolies Commission?

When you consider the current shortage of prime commercial space in the UK, any chartered surveyor who handles 5 million square feet in one year, either has to have a monopoly on the market or a phenomenal amount of skill and expertise. If the Monopolies Commission ever show any interest in us, it'll be because **Richard Ellis** Chartered Surveyors they need new offices.

25 ACRES ACQUIRED FOR CHEMICALS CLIENT BY RICHARD ELLIS

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Acting for one of Europe's leading chemicals companies, Richard Ellis have acquired a prime 25-acre site.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The risks in chasing North Sea oil

Occasional setbacks apart, the oil sector continues to be the stockmarket's frontier despite the increasingly unfavourable backdrop for crude oil prices and stream margins which the recent Opec meeting in Algiers tacitly recognized in its modest price rises.

The sector, however, seems to have lapped a momentum all of its own which skews critical assessment more difficult. Prompt of this is the sky-high price ratios most of the smaller oil companies are now selling on which seem more hope value than real value.

Surprisingly more and more of these companies are now cashing in on their ratings by asking shareholders to pump more money for the development of prospects which may turn out to be a mirage.

Only those companies with a more finished pedigree have gone for rights, like Carless Capel and Candecca, whose prospects look reasonably sound—though even then they have been to make their issues at deep discounts to current share price inflated by city.

Friday it was Charterhall's turn to £3.8m. Its principal asset is a stake in Buchan field which is due to come on stream this year although cash flow is not to start until 1981 because of in-arrangements with BP.

Charterhall is now raising money, not for development of Buchan, but for doing the group's "energy and mineral" and to enhance its capital base for seventh round licences. Already Charterhall's share price appears discounted to much of its future potential.

It is one of the market's other oil companies Cluff Oil which needs more ration success to justify the current price. The hope is that some of these companies are up with a major find which will turn it into a Lasso or Tricentrol of the 1980s. Equally clearly the position of the smaller companies has been transferred to the Government with BNO's having been clipped and their much needed role in future oil licences.

Present there is also a continuing of encouraging drilling news to keep the smaller companies like Arax rousing on the majors' coat tails.

This addition left profits only £200,000 lower at £8.02m. For the full year to March 31 pre-tax profits worked out at £19.18m which compares with the £20m or so expected by the market and the £20.07m which Norcross would have reported for 1979 had it then included a full year of Johnson-Richards.

Investors once placed an extravagant faith in his ability to turn leaden acquisitions into golden earnings, but one snag in growing by acquisition (apart from the group's sheer size) is highlighted by the figures for the year to March 31. These go to shareholders along with the full accounts and a copy of a report to employees.

In the first six months (to last September) the materials handling and light engineering divisions were hit by the engineering strike. Pre-tax profits were only stopped from being £1.5m adrift by the acquisition of Johnson-Richards Tiles.

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were levied on current cost profits, objections would diminish. But then the open-ended liability of eventual capital repayment, which might have to be paid out at an awkward moment, would remain.

The Committee suggests various ways of coping with this: a sinking fund, a five-year period during which they could make the repayment, for example.

One suggestion is that if there were indexed gilts then companies could hedge their liabilities to some extent by buying matching gilts. The advantages of this system, that is if there is a more general reform of tax laws affecting not only profits but also capital gains, are obvious.

Borrowers would incur low initial costs and still retain the ability to hedge capital repayment against future inflation. Lenders, whether individuals or institutions, would get a real return on their loans.

But the whole idea needs further refining. It is by no means clear what sort of indexation one would use. As far as companies are concerned, the retail price index is an imperfect reflection of costs. Alternatives such as linking to borrowers' profits or to the rise in the value of their assets would suit few lenders.

Then, of course, indexation can be based on the capital value of the loan only or linked as well to a variation in the rate of interest rates. The Wilson Committee has made a good start on the subject but further debate is necessary.

Norcross Current cost snags

Norcross, the industrial holding group is now in its 25th year as a public company. But it will probably be the last in which it is led by a pioneer of the industrial holding concept, Mr John Sheffield.

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Investors once placed an extravagant faith in his ability to turn leaden acquisitions into golden earnings, but one snag in growing by acquisition (apart from the group's sheer size) is highlighted by the figures for the year to March 31. These go to shareholders along with the full accounts and a copy of a report to employees.

In the first six months (to last September) the materials handling and light engineering divisions were hit by the engineering strike. Pre-tax profits were only stopped from being £1.5m adrift by the acquisition of Johnson-Richards Tiles.

Washington
"Yes, we are looking into the rice industry," admitted the cautious spokesman at the anti-trust division of the United States Department of Justice. "There are some subpoenas out, requested by a grand jury sitting in Baltimore, but I cannot tell you more than that."

At least 39 separate companies have received subpoenas from the anti-trust authorities in what looks like a "fishing expedition" of huge proportions. Nobody in the industry knows what the Justice Department is after, what evidence, if any, it has to suggest that the rice growers and millers and traders have done anything wrong.

There are some rather wild theories around. One executive in a rice trading company says that he is convinced that the Justice Department, which did not succeed in prosecuting many people who were linked to Mr Tongson Park, the South Korean rice dealer whose cash carried much favour in the corridors of the United States Congress, is bitter and wants to "nail a few of the people who dealt with Park in the industry".

Some people in this \$2,000m business are convinced that the focus of the Justice Department's investigation is the United States Government's food for developing countries programme (PL480). About 410,000 tons of American rice is shipped overseas each year under this programme.

Why the American rice trade is feeling nervous

At least 39 separate companies have received subpoenas in what looks like a 'fishing expedition' of huge proportions

The investigators say they cannot discuss the matter until they are ready to go into court. There are no charges yet so there is no indication of what the detective work is all about. The last thing the recipients of the subpoenas want at this stage is to draw special attention to themselves.

The suggestion that the Justice Department just smells a rat, but really does not know what it is looking for, is based upon the broad terms of the subpoenas themselves.

"Everybody in the industry seems to be getting subpoenas and I am going to have to rent a dozen trucks to ship all the documents to Baltimore," said one rice miller.

The Rice Millers' Association, which is an industry trade body, has itself received a subpoena asking for almost all the original documents dealing with rice trading for the past eight years.

"They are asking for

literally everything in the shop," said one association official. A number of companies have received subpoenas seeking all documents of the past eight years concerned with dealings in rice between companies, involving company bids on government contracts and all transactions with foreign governments.

The Government is looking for many thousands of documents and it may well take its lawyers a long time to sift through the material before deciding whether or not to bring charges.

The subpoenas were sent out during May and many firms were given until the end of this month to file the requested documents. Time extensions will probably be permitted.

The Justice Department is also interviewing various people involved in the rice trade and it is the comments made by those interviewed and the attention in the subpoenas to foreign and government

dealings, that lead some experts to conclude that the central target must be the PL480 programme.

America produces about four million tons of milled rice each year and exports about 2.4 million tons. There is no futures market as there is for maize and wheat. Pricing tends to be through telex and telephone conversations between market dealers and traders.

Everyone in the industry, of course, says that this is a bitterly competitive business.

Under the PL480 programme, a developing country seeks food aid from the United States government and if this is granted then it renders in the United States for bids. The bids in the rice sector are all supervised by officials of the United States Department of Agriculture. The recipient country gets finance on concessional terms (sometimes 30-year loans, with repayment starting only after 10 years

and with interest rates as low as 3 per cent).

Arguing against the possibility of the investigation being mainly concerned with the PL480 programme is the fact that the records are regularly audited and all of the dealings are on public record. But when there are as few as five or six, or even fewer, bidders on a PL480 tender, as seems to be often the case, then the possibility of collusion behind the scenes cannot be discounted.

Industry lawyers believe that investigators from the Justice Department may have been studying the business for at least a year and that an indication of the advanced stage of their work is the fact that a grand jury has been convened for the case. The dealings of the grand jury are kept strictly secret, but this body is brought together to hear preliminary evidence, review evidence in a case and decide whether or not charges should be brought.

Some lawyers believe the investigation may have been at the point where the Justice Department had enough material to bring the grand jury together, then felt it needed much harder evidence to make charges stick and thus issued subpoenas throughout the industry.

Whatever the explanation, there can be no doubt that many people in the American rice trade are feeling a little nervous these days.

Frank Vogt

Fighting off rivals in the cycle sales race

The bicycle business in Britain is booming. Last year there were more than 1,450,000 machines and the indications are in 1980 sales will reach something approaching the all-time record of 1,500,000 bicycles achieved in 1955.

Bicycle manufacturers might therefore be expected to be jumping for joy. The fact is, however, that while they welcome the upsurge in the popularity of cycling, most British manufacturers, and retailers for that matter, are worried about just how much of the new demand they themselves will satisfy and how much will fall to imports.

Last year saw a marked increase in import penetration and this year it is predicted that sales of foreign bicycles in Britain will reach 550,000, about a third of the home market. Mr Jim Ryan, director of the British Association of Great Britain, noted that in the first five months of this year sales of British machines reached 360,000 an increase of a quarter compared with the same period last year, but sales of foreign bicycles rose from 32,000 in 1979 to 190,000—more than double.

Ronald Kershaw

Foreign sales, however, are no indication of the numbers of machines that have been imported and the impression of most manufacturers and retailers is that there are warehouses throughout Britain bursting with foreign machines about to be released on to an unsuspecting British public.

Both retailers and manufacturers are particularly concerned about the numbers of machines reaching the British public by direct mail, as against the bicycles from established reputable overseas manufacturers who send in their machines through traditional channels and provide after-sales service.

The direct mail bicycles are in pieces and have to be assembled by unskilled customers. They cost about £60, compared with £80 to £100 for a standard British bicycle.

Mr David Brown, president of the National Association of Cycle Traders, says: "We are very worried in the trade about these imported bikes from the safety aspect and in the long term from the view of the consumer who wants a square deal".

His members were constantly having bicycles of this type brought to them and there were no spares available to repair them.

Mr Ian Phillips, chairman of TI Raleigh, Britain's market leader with more than a million sales in Britain to its credit last year, says that the principal difference with the direct mail imported machines is that they have welded frames and therefore have to be made of heavy tube steel. They were not as well finished as other machines and did not last as long.

Other bicycles were generally built with a lighter tube which was welded and brazed, making the finished machine lighter, stronger and more elegant.

There had been a gradual increase in imports over recent years but three years ago they became "alarmingly high". "We fought back appreciably, but then the pound started to rise. The strength of the pound made imports more attractive", Mr Phillips says.

Another problem was the engineering strike of last year which hit the bicycle industry and, coupled with a surge in demand last autumn, left a shortage of British machines. Continuing increases in the price of petrol have also led to increased demand.

The British Cycling Bureau, whose job it is to promote bicycles and bicycle riding, has drawn up comparisons between the costs of commuting by car, by public transport and by bicycle. Calculations based on an eight-mile-day return journey and taking into account depreciation, car parking and an allowance for bad weather, show that to use a 1500 cc car would cost £1,029.40 a year, public transport £227.00 and a bicycle £26.40.

The bureau's analysis of sales indicates that the bulk of increased sales were of adult bicycles and it also appears that more women are buying them. Raleigh employs about 10,000 people in Britain, some 7,000 at its Nottingham works, and it is engaged in a £10m-£15m investment programme.

It exports to 130 countries, the bulk of the sales being "CKD" (completely knocked down) products which means that they are dispatched in pieces and assembled by dealers overseas.

If subsidies and licensees are taken into account, Raleigh sales about four million bicycles a year.

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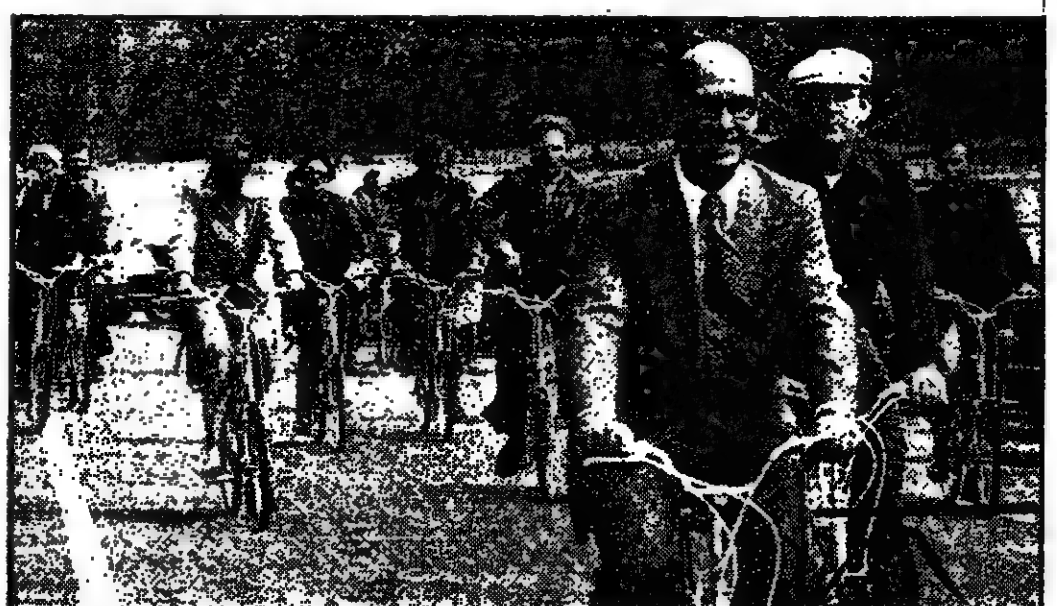
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Sales of British bicycles in the first five months of this year were up by a quarter compared with the same period in 1979.

cles a year. About half of these originate as kits in the United Kingdom.

Taking into account colours and sizes, the company produces some 2,000 different models. "It is an enormous production control problem. There are some 50,000 parts to consider," Mr Phillips says. Spares were sent all over the world.

In spite of recession sales of bicycles are likely to increase. "Bicycles have a built-in resistance to recession. People feel that a bike is a product that makes you save money," Mr Phillips says. "We are looking for a better year than last, when we had record sales of a million bicycles. So far this year we are running miles ahead of last year's sales."

Mr Peter Beeson, managing director of Strey-Deimler-Fuch (Great Britain), of Nottingham, one of the most prominent importers of foreign bicycles (of the type with which the British companies have no quarrel) says that while overseas and home manufacturers have pushed up sales of bicycles in Britain the numbers of bicycles sold in proportion to the population were only a fraction of those across the Channel. Numbers of bicycles sold per year per thousand of the population are estimated to be: in Holland 80, in France 45, in Germany 40 and in Britain 28 to 29.

However, the British Cycling Bureau says that more than 15m bicycles are owned in

Britain, and between 8 million and 10 million are in regular use. Furthermore, 78 per cent of the population can ride a bicycle.

The Government is now undertaking a review of cycling at the insistence of Mr Norman Fowler, the Minister

of Transport, who is anxious for the government to promote cycling both as a means of saving energy and of improving health. Pressure is being applied to local authorities to provide cycle-ways and generally ease the path of the cyclist.

Transparent Paper Limited

Higher volume of trade

Lord Kenyon's Statement:
The Accounts for the year ended 29th March 1980 disclose a further substantial increase in the Company's turnover, but with gross earnings before tax only modestly changed at £1,018,000.

There has, however, been a reassuring real increase in the volume of trade, with the Film Factory achieving greater output for the third successive year, whilst sales of converted products, particularly converted polypropylene and laminates, recorded good growth.

Savage Cost Increases
For the current year, savage cost increases, particularly in energy—55.5% is the latest uplift in the cost of natural gas, our principal source of energy for steam raising—and in labour, cause consequential increases in manufacturing costs which are too great to be passed on immediately to our United Kingdom customers, who are themselves experiencing a period of intense competition.

At Bury, the new Research and Development building has been completed and equipped. The continuing emphasis on technical development which this facilitates, has been of considerable value in fostering growth of sales during the past year and will undoubtedly prove of increasing importance and assistance in the future.

Our Associated Company, Seaton Chemical Developments Ltd., together with last year's acquisition, Microfine Minerals and Chemicals Ltd., continues to prosper, and there is every indication that it will become an increasingly important contributor to Group profitability during the years ahead.

Principal Activities
The Company manufactures and converts transparent cellulose and plastic film. The products are used in particular as immediate wrappings by the confectionery, tobacco, biscuit, bakery and snack food trades, and for textiles and pharmaceuticals, together with many similar uses.

Nicholas Hirst

Business Diary profile: Denis Rooney and nuclear AGRO

A search for a new chair for the National Nuclear Corporation Denis Rooney did to be the dark horse for once won the race. He is like the true favourite that almost overlooked, making way through the field to out in front at the last.

Two essential qualifications for the job are that he is immediately identifiable as one of the warring factions of the industry, yet he has a background in a mass which involved massive large-scale site contracts, dated seven years ago to a single monopoly contract for the British nuclear reactor, the National Nuclear Corporation became an unrecognisable organisation with an unrecognisable structure. It intended to take over the design, running and engineering equipment for all Kingdom nuclear power, but was starved of

government dithered over choice of reactor, the boiler-making companies left struggling for survival. Babcock men were left in a state of limbo. Arnold Weinstock's GEC, which held a contract to build the NNC's operating arm, was to be replaced by a new reactor (PWR), the type that came to grief at Harris. Other manufacturers, led

by Northern Engineering Industries, pressed for new orders for the British advanced gas cooled (AGC) design. While Babcock Power Engineering became anxious lest it lost future orders.

In the event the Government compromised. Two AGRs have been ordered, with the next station being a PWR. Roughly a year is to be ordered for the next 10 years—sufficient work to breathe new life into the nuclear industry and perhaps bring an end to its problems.

The nuclear strategy was outlined by David Howell, the Energy Secretary, in December; at the same time he announced that Lord Adonis, a deputy chairman of GEC, was to be given the chairmanship of the NNC, which was to be reorganised. The management, however, would be

MARKET REPORTS

Gulf trade faces softening rates

Freight

ber softening in rate dominated the dry cargo market. Though the rate of this weakening, which is not uncharacteristic in the C grades, is said to be the first of the summer period and that the rates will be small, quiet times are being experienced.

Grain shipments which have declined more than commodities, levels for tonnage across the country have slipped from the point of \$23.50 a bushel to \$22.50. The July 1977 market which was paid for vessels in the thousand ton range for one July loading.

Volume of transatlantic trade has been cut by a relatively strong demand for western destinations. Here, too, have eased but not heavy margins. From a quoted rate of \$46 to \$48 (42,000 tons) to \$46 (25,000 tons) was being paid for July rates.

Encouraging sign was the booking of a 30,000-ton for August at \$45.75, and the average rate now

and tone which represents a drop of some 53 over business done in recent weeks.

How low grain rates will fall is the opinion of men and brokers, as is always, offering a wide range of opinions ranging from a little to quite a lot. Other trades are also being hit as illustrated by a coal contract for 1980 involving a 55,000 tonner from Hainan to Roads to Japan arranged at \$2,225 compared to previous rates of \$2,340.

One prospect for the future, however, was the rumoured return of the Soviet Union which is being forecast to take place in October. Certainly the 1980 year kept rates firm, particularly through their requirement for tonnage to move grain from Argentina.

The 1980 sales embargo on Russia is to continue for a million tonnes will be sold in the year beginning October 1, 1980 under the terms of the

The time sector experienced another active week helped by a consistent Chinese presence. They secured at least six ships for charter and, in all, all the vessels were around 20,000 tons and with the exception of one taken for 12-15 months trading at \$6,000 a day, all in tanker chartering while the Gulf overall saw a reasonable turnover of fixing, little was directed towards oil prices. From the few fixtures involving such a long time period, it was judged that there was little change in the average vlcc rate of around worldscale 37.

One exception, however, was a 210,000 tonner taken by Texaco on a trip to the UK/continent at a fixed rate of 2.5 (slow steam) and worldscale 44.5 (fast steam).

To Japan, GSSK paid worldscale 45 for a vessel of 200,000 tons. Among smaller sizes a good demand was generated from the other leading areas, the Caribbean continued to be the most active with bookings in the US dominating business.

David Robinson

rather sharp drops

Euromarkets

Bonds worked their way lower every day last week as the market's price sensitivity to an over-rich drip of new issues, writes AP Dow-Jones. Corporate issuers had been flooding the market with new securities, and volume peaks in their eagerness to take advantage of the plunges in rates from the highs of early spring.

56.2bn in new corporate debt came to market in May, with June almost certain to exceed \$7.5bn.

But there are limits. The market will fill the next week with Chrysler Corporation Government-guaranteed notes came up for sale. Salomon Brothers, leader of the Chrysler syndicate, maintained all week that the company's notes were just about sold out.

Other members of the syndicate, perhaps aiming to protect their reputations for salesmanship, were more forthcoming. The leader in public, but there were mutterings in dark corners about the four-to-five-point drop

European debt was sold

that would be seen when the notes were freed to trade in the secondary market. (The syndicate held them tight all week.) On that basis, Chrysler's new creditors will now show a paper loss of at least \$20m.

Some issues also suffer sharp drops. Ohio Edison's new bonds, originally priced at 99.75 to yield 11.9 per cent, fell almost 100 points to each one below market yield of more than 12.5 per cent.

A Hydro-Quebec issue, sold in syndicate at 99.375 to yield 10.4 per cent, fell 100 points. The market required a yield of 11.35 per cent, and thus a drop in price of more than four points.

And seasoned issues were lower. The 100-day Treasury bill, selling at 100.00 for a yield of 11.50 per cent (\$100 million of each one every \$1,000 face value) rose more than once during the week.

Wall Street

New York, June 27.—The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 1.56 points to 362.14, with trading volume of about 11 million shares today.

Declines outnumbered advances by 719 to 357 among the 1,516 issues traded.

First-hour "big board" volume reached about 4.8 million shares, with more than 1 million in the previous two sessions, says the stock exchange.

The most active issue, down 51 to 54 1/2, was the common stock of the major division of Swift and Co., and in Vickers Energy unit.

Among the 100 issues, the average dropped 4.09 to 883.45. It had been up by 31 points an hour before the close.

The composite index of 100 issues, which had declines moved ahead of advances by 819 to 684 in the drop, while the average price per share declined 30 cents to 88.34.

14 cents. Volume again was heavy, totalling 45,110,000 shares compared with 44,100,000 the previous day.

There was nothing in the news to account for the drop. Republican Sen. James Buckley, who lost a percent tax cut for 1981 and Senate democrats directed the Finance committee to report by September 1.

Active Esmark added 11 to 49 1/2.

Twentieth Century-Fox rose 24 to 81.

General Motors, Industrials, 381 to 243 before the close.

A published report said Fox wanted

[illegible]

Annex 1: List of fixed interest stocks

Ernest T. Deb	83A	83A	Courage 81, Ln 100A	47A	47A	Ring Int 71, Deb 80A	91A	85A
Adams 70, Ln	86	86	50 A And Dr 190A-4	60A	60A	Hughes Post Comm 90A	43A	43A
51, Deb 87	86	86	Continental 81, Deb	60A	60A	Sainsbury 11, 71, Deb	61	61
Ln 85-86	81	81	Deb 82-87	61	61	San Francisco 10, Deb	74	74
Ln 87-90	81	81	Debrahams 81, Deb	51	51	San Newcastle 51, Deb	81A	81A
Ln 91-94	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	Simon 81, Deb 81A	72	72
Ln 95-98	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 99-102	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 103-106	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 107-110	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 111-114	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 115-118	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 119-122	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 123-126	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 127-130	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 131-134	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 135-138	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 139-142	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 143-146	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 147-150	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 151-154	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 155-158	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 159-162	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 163-166	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 167-170	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 171-174	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 175-178	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 179-182	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 183-186	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 187-190	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 191-194	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 195-198	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 199-202	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 203-206	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 207-210	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 211-214	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 215-218	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 219-222	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 223-226	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 227-230	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 231-234	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 235-238	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 239-242	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 243-246	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 247-250	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	72
Ln 251-254	81	81	Deb 82-87	51	51	South W. H. 51, Deb	72	7

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

[illegible]

US commodities

[illegible]

Duke Power	18%	18%
Du Pont	47%	45%
Eastern Air	9	8
Eastman Kodak	50	50

[illegible]

More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News.

Commercial & Industrial
Bulmer & Lumb
East Midland Allied Press

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

[illegible]

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

[illegible]

Hungary-Danube Travel, 5 Conduit St., W.1 486 0263 Also Vienna-Prague
IFS No 1 in low cost reliable flights to Latin America. 01-637 4576.
Internat'l ex-pensy flights to the Atlantic continent. 01-402 7812

Magic Bus for cheap worldwide travel, 66 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1. 01-437 5471
New Travel, The travel experts. Tel: 01-499 5831/5987.

HOLIDAYS

Travel. Instant computerising service. ABTA-ATA, 01-632 7423.
Holidays, 01-892 2222.
Travellers' Cheques. American Express, 01-892 2222.
Stevens Travel. Motor Caravans Hire, U.K., Europe and USA, D1977 7121.
Swire Pacific. Air travel, 01-442 4831.
Sunway. Greece, Australia, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Spain, Sycr,
01-637 0674.
TripAdvisor. Travel, Economic and reliable worldwide flights, 01-580 2923.
United Air Travel. We lead others follow, 01-439 3286/3396.

HOTELS, RESERVATIONS, SERVICE/HOTELS

Burns Hotel, Barkston Gate, SWS Denby, File illus, brochure 01374 3151
Gables, Mickleton Hall, Sussex, RH11 0PD, Knapton (10233) 3341, The
87287.
London, Portman Court Hotel, 20 Seymour St., Maple Arch, W 1 042 4831.

STUDENT FACILITIES

TELEPHONE NO. 9 PARK END ST., LONDON. FOR WORKING HOURS.

MORTGAGE BROKERS & INSURANCE
Marlin Haseck Ltd. CMB. Mortgages, remortgages, 10p ups. 01-368 4553
Michael Chamberlin & Co. Assoc. Insurance Brokers. 322/325 Strand, W.C2E
353 4548.

Brow for Ford. Main dealer: B. Kennington. Sales, service, hire. 373 1117.

CAR DEALERS
Jeongwang Leasing Ltd. Car Leasing Specialists. Any make. 01-491 1242.
SALES OF USED CARS, TRUCKS & TRAILERS

Bowmaker Financial Services. Over 100 offices in U.K. See Yellow Pages—Credit.

GARAGE SERVICES
All-Type Service, Batteries, Exhausts. Tel. 01-570 7700 for nearest store.

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PERSONAL CHOICE



1. Innes has another twenty-five minutes of off-beat hour for us tonight on BBC 2 at 9.00.

A exclusive interview. Russian dissidents inside and outside the Soviet Union talk about the campaign to clean up Moscow the Olympic Games, due to take place in three weeks. They allege that preparations for the Games are causing shortages and industrial unrest in Russia, and mass sion from Olympic cities with new attacks on dissidents. Russian Games, tonight's World in Action programme (8.30). Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet nuclear physicist and a prominent dissident inside the USSR, has recorded his first page to the West since he was banished to Gorky from now. Alexander Lavut, prominent in dissident circles since was expecting arrest when interviewed and was in fact a way to prison shortly afterwards by the KGB. Also viewed is Irina Orlova wife of Yuri Orlov, former president of Moscow Helsinki Group, imprisoned in May 1978 for peaceful activities. She describes how her rights have now been and her annual visits to him cancelled. I hope they chosen to go to the Olympics and has not yet made up mind whether to go or not will watch this tonight.

Youngsters who yearn for adventure should listen to a special in Able programme (Radio 1 5.45). Peter Powell and y Peabie will be broadcasting from Britain's First Outward id School, the Aberdovey Centre in Gwynedd. Andy e telling listeners about some of Peter's experiences as he through his pages on the course, which includes training in land and water activities. On the water, early action in dinghies, catboats or canoes is backed up with rions further afield in which an increasing responsibility ued on the student. On the land, initial training, which des rock climbing, rescue techniques and first aid dures, map and compass skills, food planning, preparation, control, packing and load carrying, care and protection r environment, is followed by more extended journeys, eating in a final unaccompanied expedition. The course 21 days and its main purpose is the personal development individual through the medium of exciting and challenging ties with a residential group. If you have a son or iter between the ages of 16 and 20 and they are getting is get them to listen to this.

THE SYMBOLS MEAN: *STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; *EPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.00 pm News and Today. Life Gets Everywhere. The programme explores the unlikely places where life exists.

6.15 News.

6.30 Wimbledon 80. The second week of the Wimbledon fortnight begins with the Quarter-finals of the Ladies' Singles. Lets hope that the start of this week's play sees the best of the world's top players. Additional coverage on BBC 2 at 10.00 and 10.10.

6.40 Play School.

6.45 The Sixth Sense. A cartoon Science Fiction, with a Dan Dare type hero.

6.55 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Blue Peter. A Golden Special. Today's programme is given over exclusively to the canine star of the show and young viewers are able to see some of the animals who have come face-to-face with the show's host, Richard Whitmore.

5.40 News, read by Richard Whitmore.

5.25 Nationwide. Following the news from the regions Frank

BBC 2

11.00 am Play School. Today's story is about the life of the young with the Golden Windows. 11.55 Closedown.

2.00 Wimbledon 80. Nearly six hours of tennis action from the world's premier tennis tournament.

7.50 The Hundred Great Paintings. The theme this week is Hunting and tonight the painter under review is Titian's Diana and Calisto, which hangs in the National Gallery, Edinburgh. David Piper is the presenter.

THAMES

9.30 am Check it Out. Guidance for the under 20s on all manner of subjects. 10.00 The Wild, Wild World of Animals. Today we are shown the life of a condor in a mood. 10.25 Poetry of Landscape. Beautifully filmed journey through the Lake District in Springtime, visiting Wordsworth's birthplace and looking at the scenery that inspired his poetry. 10.40 The World We Live In. A look at the lopsided wheel.

11.05 Little House on the Prairie. Michael Landon and Victor French star in a watered-down version of the Wagon of Fear. 11.55 Dick Tracy. Cartoon adventures of the clean-cut private eye. 12.00 Chortle and the Wheelies. Chortle is very happy having danced his head but which means Fenella tries to change that. 12.10 pm Rainbow. The story of Cinderella with Geoffrey Hayes as the handsome prince.

12.30 Doctor T. Trouble. The objects of Joe Jordan's programme today and we learn the difference between pepic and pepic. The programme is a chance of a contracting cancer of the stomach.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News with Robin Houston.

1.30 Crown Court. Two schoolgirls charged with the murder of a boy. Are they guilty? 2.00 Against the Wind.

Bough meets Leonard Rossiter who is appearing in Make or Break at the Haymarket Theatre. The programme explores the unlikely places where life exists.

6.15 News.

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5.40 News, read by Richard Whitmore.

5.25 Nationwide. Following the news from the regions Frank

8.00 News including a news summary with sub-titles for the hard-of-hearing.

8.10 The Waltons. After his friend Billy Street joins the Army, Jason is undecided whether to enlist or not.

9.00 The Times Book of Records. Tonight's book has the very funny story of the Nine O'Clock News. 9.15 Film. Kalle: Portrait of a Canadian (1976). American made-for-TV film showing the pit-

ment of health issues as we eat less animal fat and more fish. The Ministry of Agriculture encourages farmers to produce fat-tailed meat and the Minister is proclaiming the goodness in butter and milk. Eric Roberts investigates.

10.00 Wimbledon 80. David Vine introduces highlights of the match of the day and brings you up-to-date with the results.

10.10 News report and analysis of the main news story of the day by Peter Snow. Peter Snow, John Peel and Charles Wheeler. Programme ends at 11.40.



Gregory Peck stars in this afternoon's matinee film The Purple Plain (Thames 2.30).

falls that occur when a country's beauty queen tries to make the big time in Hollywood.

11.00 The Editors. Simon Jenkins of the Economist introduces the programme that questions people who have said over what we read in the newspapers.

11.40 News Headlines.

11.45 Bellamy's Europe. Eager-beaver reporter Bellamy visits the Baltic where it is possible to catch both fresh and salt-water fish in the same net.

12.12 Weather and Regional News.

Regions

6.00 News. 6.15-6.30 News. 6.30-6.45 News. 6.45-6.55 News. 6.55-7.05 News. 7.05-7.15 News. 7.15-7.25 News. 7.25-7.35 News. 7.35-7.45 News. 7.45-7.55 News. 7.55-8.05 News. 8.05-8.15 News. 8.15-8.25 News. 8.25-8.35 News. 8.35-8.45 News. 8.45-8.55 News. 8.55-9.05 News. 9.05-9.15 News. 9.15-9.25 News. 9.25-9.35 News. 9.35-9.45 News. 9.45-9.55 News. 9.55-10.05 News. 10.05-10.15 News. 10.15-10.25 News. 10.25-10.35 News. 10.35-10.45 News. 10.45-10.55 News. 10.55-11.05 News. 11.05-11.15 News. 11.15-11.25 News. 11.25-11.35 News. 11.35-11.45 News. 11.45-11.55 News. 11.55-12.05 News. 12.05-12.15 News. 12.15-12.25 News. 12.25-12.35 News. 12.35-12.45 News. 12.45-12.55 News. 12.55-1.05 News. 1.05-1.15 News. 1.15-1.25 News. 1.25-1.35 News. 1.35-1.45 News. 1.45-1.55 News. 1.55-2.05 News. 2.05-2.15 News. 2.15-2.25 News. 2.25-2.35 News. 2.35-2.45 News. 2.45-2.55 News. 2.55-3.05 News. 3.05-3.15 News. 3.15-3.25 News. 3.25-3.35 News. 3.35-3.45 News. 3.45-3.55 News. 3.55-4.05 News. 4.05-4.15 News. 4.15-4.25 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